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y son, Cyrus Bus-himself during his carnings nor pay ate. LES BENNER.

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Editor.

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Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

SCAB, OR PELT ROT IN SHEEP. MR. EDITOR: As I am a subscriber to your excellent paper, I take the liberty of stating to you a trouble among my sheep, and if you will give me the best remedy, you will do me

a great favor. I think they have the scab, or something that causes them to itch, and a few of them have begun to rub, and some of them have started the wool from their backs. If you will answer this in the next Farmer, I will thank you. JOHN PATTERSON.

Smithfield, Feb. 26th, 1847 Note. There are two diseases that affect Note. There are two diseases that affect you all know how to manage. You know sheep at this time, that causes the wool to when all other manures miss, that will almost start, viz: Scab and Pelt Rot. The scab is a always hit; but you cannot always have formidable disease, and it is difficult to cope with it until after shearing. The following is a description of the scab as given by authors, nure for your land. And as lime, ashes and and which is pretty correct. It first manifests plaster are the three bodies which are usually itself by the starting of the fibres, or locks of wool from the rest of the fleece. It generally few passing remarks on their nutrient action. begins on the rump of the animal, and extends I believe most chemists of the present day up the back and over the sides and neck. The hold this principle, the base of all salts act animal is seen rubbing and biting its sides, ever the same in agriculture. Peculiarity of and exhibits signs of great itchings and unea- action depends upon the acid of the salt. siness. On examination the wool is found to Lime, for instance, which forms the base of separate easily from the skin, and there is a a vast variety of salts, can never act otherred appearance of the skin, small watery pim- wise than as lime; but when united with ples or tetters at first show themselves, and phosphoric acid, as in bones, or with sulphu-finally dry scabs or a scurf covers the infect-ric acid, as in plaster of Paris, very different ed place. The skin has a dry, stiff, meagre results arise from its application to plants. feel, and it appears to be hardened in lumps or ridges. In severe cases there is a yellowish big, in regard to the action of plaster, which water below the crust or scab. In time, the water below the cross the whole diseased surface, of ammonia of the air and water, by which and the flocks present a miserable and disgust- soluble sulphate of ammonia is formed and ing appearance. The cause of this disease, is in fact, like the itch in the human systema very minute insect burrowing in the skin. ists. Were this absorption of ammonia the The best treatment in the winter, while the sole cause of the efficacy of plaster, it would wool is on, is to anoint the parts well, with be equally efficacious on all soils and in all common unguentum. In the spring, after the common unguentum. In the spring, after the wool is shorn, a very good remedy, is to take not the fact. That this action on ammonia the root of the Poke root or green Hellebore, takes place cannot be questioned; but that it add tobacco, say after the rate of a dozen is the only cause of the efficacy of plaster is pounds of tobacco to a bushel and a half of what is doubted. The action of plaster may the root. Boil them up together, and add be explained on this principle:—that plants water. Put it into a hogshead, or large tub, decompose this salt; the lime of the plaster and souse the sheep into it, "rubbing and then acts on the vegetable portion of the soil, acrubbing," and giving the animal a thorough which is thus rendered soluble, whilst the acsoaking. The sheep may be then taken out, id, to wit, the sulphuric, immediately acts on the liquor pressed out back again into the the mineral portion of the soil, or silicates. tub, and thus treat all the flock that are dis- If silicates of an alkali exist in the soil, we

have now changed sulphate of lime for an al-PELT ROT. In this disease the wool falls kaline sulphate—and if silicate of lime is also off and leaves the skin bare. Sometimes it present, the potash or alkali having been exdoes not fall off, but it turns reddish on the pended, plaster of Paris is formed anew. So back and sides of the sheep. The skin is long as there is in the soil organic matter. hot, and as it becomes exposed to the air be- this action continues, and will continue, till comes dead. If let alone, it will sometimes the plant has gradually withdrawn, for its heal over or run into scab. Sometimes the own use, the acid of the salt which was inwool almost entirely falls off, and there is no troduced. Thus fertility depends wholly upappearance of soreness, though a white crust on salts and organic matter. Without the covers the skin where it is divested of the last there is no fruit formed-without salts wool. This is generally brought on by exposure to cold fall or winter rains.

On the first appearance of this disease, the vielded heavy crops of corn, that will not,

proper treatment is to shelter the sheep, and even after a heavy dressing of common maoil their skins well. Keep them comfortably nure, yield half as much as formerly. This dry, and well fed. is almost wholly in consequence of sulphu

dry, and well fed.

A very good little work, on the management and diseases of sheep, was published by from the disintegration of rocks containing the Kennebec Agricultural Society, some sulphur and iron.

You have all seen large rocks in walls, and It may be had at the Farmer Office for fifty you have observed how the oxygen of the at-

\*Veratrum Viride.

HEAVY MUTTON. the sulphur free, and that combines with ox-We copy the following from the Wood- ygen in different proportions, and forms sulstock Telegraph, published in Woodstock, phyrous and sulphuric acids. Now if you New Brunswick.

ew Brunswick.

"Large Sheep. A few days ago we saw all, or rather does hurt. Plaster is composed a carcass of mutton from the farm of Charles of 40 parts of sulphuric acid and 28 parts of Perley, Esq., that exceeded anything of the lime; but the acid is neutralized by the lime, kind that we have seen in this country. It and, therefore, inert. But, reasoning from weighed 148 pounds and sold for £3 0 5d .- chemical principles, if we apply to such soil The skin and wool weighed 24 1-2 pounds. hydrate or slacked lime, it will combine with We should like to hear from some of our the acid of the soil, and the lime will be concontemporaries if they ever knew this to be verted into sulphate of lime or plaster of Paris, and thus remove the free acid from the equaled.

A short time ago we took occasion to call soil in the ratio of 40 pounds of acid to 28 of A short time ago we took occasion to call at the furm of the same gentleman, and we must confess that we were highly gratified with our visit. At this season of the year, of course we could see nothing particularly interesting except the stock, and the arrangements that were made for their accommodation through the winter. We saw seventytion through the winter. We saw seventythree sheep, forty-two of that number are breeding ewes. The average weight of wool for each sheep, for the whole number, it is thought will be about eight pounds. There the plant, and by proper vessels carried to are eighteen milch cows on the farm, fine every part, and there assimilated and aplooking animals, of a crossed breed of the plied to the various purposes for which na-Devonshire and Tees Water: and nine year-ture intended it, viz: to form the skeleton of ling beifers of the Herefordshire breed. It is the plant or tree, the glaze on the corn-stall well known that Mr. Perley has devoted and kernel, the outer covering upon wheat much attention to the improvement of stock in this county. Our farmers are indebted to of lime on land much might be said, and I him for the impetus that he has given to Agriculture generally, many of whom have followed his example and are now reaping the initely understood. If your land is deficient

Mr. Perley's sheep are of the Cotswold breed, and noble animals they are, too. He has one of the best farms in all "Up East," and he has taken unwearied pains to obtain first rate stock by importations from England. The good which he has thus done will live long and long after he has left the world, and be a source of comfort and profit to thousands of the next generation. Doing acts and deeds that are productive of good, even after one is dead, is the right kind of patriotism.

Mosstrous Pippis (or Gloria Mundi.)
This apple often weighs 20 and even 25 and 26 ounces.

in organic matter, and is wet, lime will do it injury. If it contains much vegetable matter and to some land abounds in lime already, and any more applied would be detrimental. The uses of lime in agriculture must be several: First, it decomposes vegetable matter and converts it into what is called humus. Second, it decomposes injurious salts of iron, forming an inert oxide of that metal. Third, it neutralizes acids which may collect in the soil. Fourth, it decomposes the various aluminous compounds, setting free their elements. Fifth, it decomposes bone-manure, and this produces ammonia, a very soluble constituent in soils. It has been stated, also, in organic matter, and is wet, lime will do it

ADDRESS.

their Annual Exhibition, in Vassalboro', Oct. 15, '46. BY DR. JOHN S. LYNDE, OF NORRIDGEWOOK.

mosphere and water combines with the iron

in those rocks and decomposes and converts

their surfaces into an oxide of iron; this sets

Delivered before the Kennebec Agricultural Society, at (PUBLISHED BY VOTE OF THE SOCIETY.) Two green crops ploughed in during summer, will, in a great degree, protect the earth ry soil forms one or more acids, and these unite with such alkalies as lime, potash and soda. In this state the several compounds ed to the different species of plants, and the from the influence of the direct rays of the sun. Plants contain, already elaborated, all the elements necessary for the formation of others; not perhaps precisely in the same proportion, but always more or less of the essential parts. Reason, then, would teach the farmer that growing plants might readily be converted into effective manures, and experience fully supports the theory. Green manuring can only be used profitably in the olving and pulverizing your soils; and whethwarmest part of our seasons, for at this time, the perfect decomposition is insured. Plants, rocesses are still going on. We are, in a for green manure, should be ploughed in time they have least exhausted the soil, and contain the most soluble matter. I cannot pursue this subject farther. Stable manure

field and see the plant in all its beauty waying by its side! The roots of this plant, have, as it were, the power of decomposing this rock to obtain the potash you can find in a consummate analyst or chemist, always as the great lesson of human industry, exending through all the worlds, embracing all the spheres, from the lowest atom to the most ny. "Work, work, work," is the triumhant song that rings through the universe, Some of you are aware of the theory of Liehe supposes to arise solely from its absorption appropriated by the plant. But this theory does not appear satisfactory to all our chem-

ter it should make you everdevout and grate- ten feet high. These, Mr. President, were ful. When nature herself is all the time at the gigantic animals which perished in the work to procure food for our sustenance, are last and great catastrophe that ploughed up, we not undevout and ungrateful if we do not lend her a helping hand? Ought we not to globe, and lifted up on high the dark foundaadore her sublime operations? For us the tions of the deep before the creation of the air shivers the rocks and depresses the moun- human race. Thus we have evidence that tains—the fluent waters grind them up and death and destruction have sown the ele float them down to our habitations. The ments of mighty structures in the dust of the very plant works night and day to elaborate earth and in the gases of the atmosphere, and them into our food. Nature is continually shall they not rise again? Both science and

that lime is beneficial to plants, as they ex- gent in the prosecution of this duty. We erete from their roots an acid, which, in comto a soluble salt which is taken up into the before the magnitude of our vocation, and system of the plant. Thus you will readily ask ourselves, are we competent to the perperceive, that by a chemical process, a part formance of its duties? Agriculture is wisof the decayed vegetable constituents in eve- dom and philosophy made practical by care

are soluble to a certain extent, and nature best means of administering to their wants, takes them, by the endosmose principle, into we cannot bonst of perfection in this great the pores of the tree or plant. I wish I could art. By the valuable discoveries of some of ursue this subject further for your consider- the greatest men of the age, many of the tion, but perhaps enough has already been invsteries of vegetable physiology have been aid to show you how nature is all the time laid open and great advantages to the human at work in her great laboratory, mixing, disimprovements may be made in agriculture, r you be asleep or awake, her wonderful more than we can in the physical sciences; but we know this is an age of wonders and improvement. The man, at the beginning of the restain sense, at every meal, eating up our the present century, is not the man of 1846. You all remember how Animal Magnetism and raged a few years since-how clairvoyant the public mind grew-how a patient was made ore—felspar contains from 12 to 15 per cent to see in a manner different from the ordinaf potash—mica from 5 to 8 per cent of the ry mode of vision. His whole brain was ame. Now look on the granite rock in your the image of the whole universe was brought s ashes. Thus the living and growing plant strange, which is a philosophical reality When we can see a man standing here, by the help of electric lightning, conversing with at work—always destroying, and always cre-ating salts and gases for its own food. What another man at the same time in a different great lesson does this teach us? It teaches section of the globe, holding a dialogue, where mountains and rivers and even States intervene-when we can see cold rusty iron, boiling water and murky coal moving and inexalted cherubim, every order of being freighted with life and hope, across a contistinct with life, trundling a great Iron Horse, nent, we can set no bounds to improvement in agriculture or any thing else. What a few for the glory of the Creator and the happi- years ago was a paradox is now but a lucid ness of the created! What a cheering song problem, and the greatest man now on earth s this for the sons of toil! All is action—all may consider himself a child, playing with s motion. Planets are rolling—rains are alling—zephyrs are whistling—waters are flowing-rocks are dissolving-plants are tainty what, or how great improvement may

springing up, and the whole universe this be made in farming operations; but this much oment has changed from what it was the we know, there is boundless room for boundnoment before now. Action and motion, less progress. We all well know that our notion and action are the laws of nature. Who can be a sluggard? Let us copy her dairies, farming implements, and household arts, are all very far from perfection. We There is one thing which I wish to observe, have means in our hands to make nature and that is, that the mere presence of a body around us subservient to our wants. But we influences the nature of a second body so as must remember that economy and industry wholly to change its properties. This is are the two great pillars of all prosperity and what is called, in chemistry, the action of happiness. If we purchase no more land presence or catalysis. For example, starch than we need—if we plant no more ground s converted into sugar by the sulphuric acid than we can well manure and cultivate to ador oil of vitriol. The acid suffers no change, vantage-if we keep no more stock than we It acts by mere presence and converts the can keep in good order, and that of the best tarch into sugar. I believe that it is gener- kind-if we hire no man to do a piece of ally considered a truth, that all decomposi- work which we can do ourselves-if we sell ion takes place in obedience to a third sub- always more than we buy-if we buy nothing tance acting by its presence. Just as though we do not need-if we save whenever w hree men were to meet, and the two first can, without resorting to meanness—if we would act differently because the third was take care of whatever we have earned o resent, although the third should not do a possess-if we trust no man with our money hing or say a word to either. So the vital who will put his own at hazard-if we con principle of plants, let it be called life, electract no debt without a reasonable probability ricity, galvanism, acts by its presence only, of paying it at the time agreed, and offer no and gives power to enter into new combina- sacrifices to the rosy god of wine, we shall ions. I make this statement to let you know have good reason to look for very great imhat a living, growing plant in your soil, will, provement in every branch of industry. I n one year, effect a greater amount of de- do not pretend to be any agricultural prophemposition than all atmospheric influences et, but I believe I can behold the harbinger can in many years. The scientific farmer of a brighter sun and a more glorious harvest. can be nothing but a philosopher, for his I can see agriculture reduced to an exact scivery day business, when rightly conducted, ence, and spread over our land like a beautis but the application of scientific principles. ful garment, increasing her products ten. Agriculture is the science of sciences, that hundred, and even a thousand fold. It has great science which calls to its aid every sci- been asserted on good authority, that it is as once under heaven. To study it with suc- common to find a horse now that will travel ess, we must learn to look to all the three 70 miles a day, as one a few years since that kingdoms of nature—to the animal, vegeta- would travel 50 miles. A few years of im ble and mineral-to air, to ocean, to earth provement in their speed will make them and to heaven. We must even invoke the travel 100 miles a day. That it is as com geologist in his dark abode, and the astrono- mon to find beef cattle now weighing 2000 ner in the skies for our instruction. And, pounds, as a few years since those which indeed, the occupation of the farmer is con- weighed 1200 pounds. Would not, then, im renial for such a study. His labors are pur- provement a few years longer make them aed in the open air, in continual use of the weigh 4000 pounds? Who knows that our great laboratory of nature, stimulating him present ox is not destined to be as large as constantly to inquiry and research. He toils the ancient mammoth? He is increasing in amid the simple, but grand and glorious machinery of the great universe, disposing him to serene reflections and noble aspirations. Would I could bring home to your consider-the mammeth and mastedon of ancient times? ation the dignity of your vocation. None, We have good reason to anticipate such save the preacher's, is nearer heaven than result. Improvement can do it and will do yours. The social angel when he descended to converse with man, broke bread with the and the number and dimension of the vertehusbandman beneath the tree. For him to labor is only for him to pray—for the song of praise through the universe is, "work, work, work, work!"

If your occupation be of so high a charac-

composing and decomposing for our benefit.

Every zephyr that sweeps over the earth wafts a nutriment to our fields. Every bird in the valley and overy wind on the hill sing but the hope and promise of the year. Every gem timism. It appears to be arranged in all its of spangled dew brings its offering from the departments, on the principle of slow and skies. Every falling rain-drop is but an element of food, and every sunbeam from heaven bears an odor on its wing. It is for us to look on this wonderful metempsychosis of ced.

matter with admiration and delight. To In almost all our domestic animals, as well understand the process of nature by which certain elements of earth, air and water, are transformed into living plants, and the best methods of preparing these elements so as to produce the largest crops at the least expense, are objects worthy of the careful and profound consideration of every cultivator of the soil. We must study and understand these things. Upon the altars of our country we must pledge ourselves to be faithful and dili-

not be done immediately, but they are possi- the Mississippi, the rolling prairie, or the that age much sooner impairs the value of b'e according to the law of improvement. - Columbia! In the New England States, They are also much easier to tell than to do. there is every thing that invites to repose; scen-It is a very easy thing to appear large in the ery the most beautiful and enchanting-soil the abstract, but a few years more of improvement will give us the concrete. These things every kingdom and country of the world—the home of the exile, the Mecca of the free! will ask me how? I will tell you; and this is It is this little spot of earth which has become easier, much easier than to do it. But let the nursery of men who have transplanted me begin. The fat of the animal is derived themselves in every quarter of the globe, to directly from the fat of the vegetable on make room, as it were, for emigrants from which it lives—its muscular fibre directly the old world. If our young population wish from the gluten of the blood-the salts of its to leave their own homes, where the birds blood, and the earth of its bones, from the sing so sweet, the zephyrs sweep so soft, and inorganic matter contained in the ashes of the wild flowers bloom so lovely, let them go, the plants on which it feeds. Thus the ani- and peace and prosperity follow them. Let mal grows in proportion to the peculiar qual- them go to the South and far West, to the ities of the food, and this is in your power to land of the cane, the cotton, and the prairie. modify almost at pleasure. And how beau- Let them traverse the four quarters of the tiful is the connection, thus established be-tween the dead earth, the living plant, and the Ganges, and then let them return and say, the growing animal! The proportion of fatty whether any of these can boast of greater matter is greater in some vegetables than in plenty, of fairer beauty, of sweeter music, or others, dependent upon the soil on which they serener glories, than their own happy Newgrow, the manure in which they have been England! Let any one journey through this cultivated, as well as on the different nature beautiful patrimony—thread its noble rivers spring, is the power of transmitting their own of the plants. Some kinds of food would enable the animal to grow fatter or produce more butter. Others again in which gluten abounds would favor the growth of muscular flesh, or the production of cheese-whilst count its flowery meads and upland lawns. those which contain the most salts or boneearth, would serve to lengthen and spread scattered over its surface. Let him view its out the skeleton. You know very well, Mr. President, that I cannot go into details; but I will say that it is in your power, to entail and increase the ordinary operations of nature to an indefinite extent, and to raise varieties for this purpose or for that. You can feed them in such a manner and of such a kind of food as will lay on the fat-put on the wool-pour in the milk, or elevate and lengthen the skeleton. Thus the scientific farmer is not only In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say to you, were, between his God and animate and inanimate matter, making animals that nature ple are landholders and cultivators of the soil. herself never made, and never would make, partaking with the Supreme Being in the most eminent of his prerogatives! I am here, spread over the whole surface of this commuto present to you in my humble way, its divinity and honor, and entreat of you that you glory of their country—its prosperty, its peace would do your utmost to promote its noble cause—to open its wide and magnificent objects peculiarly your own to be attained. streams upon this county, state, and country.

You may ask, how can this be done? You must do it by study and perseverance. The attain and pursue them. Let us annually asfarmer must be intelligent, if he ever expects semble to invoke the blessings of heaven and to promote and elevate the great science of agriculture. He must not only work with his hands, but with his head also. These are the two great implements of his noble art. They dustry, and elevate and make happy the rumust know what each other does. The one must not say to the other, I have no need of hee! Like Castor and Pollox, they must always be together. Farming requires intelli- era in the husbandman's life. ways be together. Farming requires intelligence to conduct it advantageously. You that have not already the needful knowledge, can obtain it. How many are there here who take agricultural papers? I hope you all do; but I fear some of our farmers do not. News-papers well and let me pray, that when the frosts of winter shall arrest your labors, and the chilling blast shall storm your dwellings, that your firesides and domestic altars, may be for your-papers. papers, well conducted, are oracles of infor- selves, your wives and your children, the ation to our eyes and ears. They will not happiest sanctuary on earth; and that the ouly learn us to work, but they will strengthen long evenings and short days be appropriated our mental powers, and present to our consid- to the mutual preparation for that Harvesteration, facts, if rightly understood, which will home on high, which sooner or later, will cuable us to work to the greatest possible ad- open in its joyous and golden hues, to those vantage. They are the best for a person to ob- who have done their whole duty to themselves. tain knowledge late in life. The conductors of to their neighbor, to their country, and their

newspapers ought to receive the full measure God. of their reward-the full measure of our sympathies. Even upon the great interest of IMPORTANCE OF ATTENTIVE BREEDING. popular education, political editors, to their Messrs. Editors: In a former communipatriots and philanturopists—have cordially "importance of attentive breeding," in sheep united, and energetically advocated the two husbandry, I omitted several things of prac great causes of national prosperity and hap-tical utility through the fear of trespassing piness, without which free institutions are upon the patience of your readers. And but empty sounds. The editor and printer would now, in addition to these remarks, sughave a world of toil. We labor by day only gest the propriety of making our selection of day of rest-they have none. It is our busi- ing. I know that it is the common pracness to work to please ourselves-it is theirs tice to defer this until fall; but spring is to write about every thing, at all times, and far more preferable, as at no other season of what is worse than all, to please every body. the year can one so accurately test the excel-Let us render them sympathy and rewards .- lences and defects of both fleece and carcass, Good newspapers are store-houses of knowl- and select those which weigh most in valuable edge of the right kind for the farmer, from points. whose ample portals, he can always draw Where our primary object is the producery family should take as many as four, and to increase numbers, as to breed from any er the corn, all that a good harrowing will as many more as they are able. One thing must certainly be remembered, if you desire to profit in reading them, they must be carebe intelligent, and he is almost sure to obtain particular attention to the quality of wool a competence. When we look without her upon the head, neck, brisket, belly, legs and has been cast in the most fortunate section of the world. When we take into consideration the fertility of her soil, her facilities for commerce, and her rock-bound coast, standing don their homes—the land of fasts and thanksgivings, and go to the cities, or wilds of the
far west, filled with the gorgeous dreams of
speculation? How many thousands there
are, who will never visit again that sacred
spot of home-bred affection—the graves of
their fathers! Scarcely half of our young
population remain in the land of their nativity. From New-England, that Edwards and are large, wide and deep in the
chest and shoulder, with thick short necks
and legs. In making our selections in the
fall, we are liable to be governed quite too
much by the present condition of the animal
as to flesh. It not unfrequently happens that
our best ewes after rearing lambs will come
up in the fall in a thin, bad condition, and
unless we have a knowledge of their valuable

and cross its green-clad mountains. Let him observe its growing cities and flourishing villas, smiling in peace and plenty. Let him and the lowing of flocks and herds everywhere seminaries of learning and altars of adoration. illuminated by the rays of Apollo, and the benign lights of christianity. Let him measure the moral and mental stature of its present living and distinguished men, on the scale of human greatness, and then let him read the thrilling history of its brave and mighty dead, who give to its marble and canvass, everlasting fame, and then let him tell where can be found its paradigm on earth! that you live where the great body of the peoenjoying an equality of condition, unknown in any other part of the world; and that you

replasting honor be it spoken, have acted as cation, in the Cultivator of October 3d, on the they labor by day and night. We have a breeding ewes in the spring, at or before shear-

something interesting, new, and useful. Ev- tion of wool, we should never be so anxious lar to cover up well with my boe, when I covfully perused. Let a New England farmer ing of wool, upon all parts of the body; giving it begins to "tassel out." Now "Rolnits, we cannot but percieve that our lot flanks, any jar or coarse wool found on such

as a bulwark to this great nation, we cannot judge of its true comparative merits. One of but conclude that these six States possess a highly favorable position in this Union, and are capable of sustaining a population, at least, four or five times as great as the present, and in a condition as happy, and far happier, than any other portion of mankind.
Why then, should not the farmers of this favored spot, settle their children around them?
Why should not the sons of New England rest their dust in the sepulchres of their fathers—in the green and fragrant bowers of their childhood? Why should our children abandon their homes—the land of fasts and thanks—the land of fasts and the land of fas population remain in the land of their nativity. From New-England, that Eden land of nations, and true home of liberty, why should they wander? Why is she so deserted by her own children? How many of them send back a sigh—a farewell sigh! How many are never to return! Gone to foreign states and climes—become strangers instrangers

states and climes—become strangers in strange lands—feel the chastenings of adversity, and find no rest from their cares and toil till they repose, perhaps, on the banks of the Ohio,

the ficece and excesse than the value of the sheep for breeding. I frequently rear some of my best lambs from ewes quite advanced in years. Ewes of uncommon good natural qualities will continue to impart nearly the same properties to their offspring as long as they retain the power of breeding. I have one ewe 19 years old that sheared the past season 4 pounds of clean wool, and reared a ewe lamb of good size and shape, that for fineness is hardly surpassed by any in my whole flock, although age had so impaired the fleece of the dam that she was not as fine as many other ewes. Another ewe that varies but a few years from the age of the above, produced five pounds of decidedly fine wool, and reared a buck lamb which weighed at birth 10 5-4 pounds, and weighed when five months old 78 pounds; all of his other propreties are of a corresponding degree of merit. But I never practice keeping ewes near to such ages unless they are of a very hoice character.

Another property of the greatest impor-tance, that should begin to be noticed in the aits to their progeny: this as a general thing can be tolerably well judged of by the parents, but not universally so, especially if the ancestry on either side have been rather perfectly bred. To ascertain with accuracy, the degree in which they engraft their own qualities upon their offspring, I resort to the following expedient. I number my bucks by means of a set of numerical stampe, and as fast as the ewes are served, (which is ascertained by reddening the brisket of the male) I give them a number that corresponds with the buck, and if you please, the day of the month can be added. By this means the age and origin of every lamb is known, and may receive a permaneut ear mark that will indicate the same, so that the value of the three can be judged of, collectively as well as individually. Another important advantage derived from this method is, that those wes that are to lamb at nearly the same time can be easily drafted from the flock, and placed under the more immediate care of the shepherd, where they may receive greater are with less trouble, and in large flocks night be the means of saving many of the ERENEZER BRIDGE. offspring. Pomfret, Vt., Jan., 1847.

| Boston Cultivator

(For the Maine Farmer.) WHO'S RIGHT?

MR. HOLMES: Your correspondent "Rolly" al farmers think different. Now I should like to know, for my own benefit, who is right. Farming, has been my business all my life-

ime. I have tried numerous experiments with manure; and from my experience, I think manure does the crop as much good next year, when it is put on the field this, and otted there, as when it is rotted in a heap this year, and put on the field next; and that the good which the green manure does the crop this year, which is, as every one knows, onsiderable, is clear gain. But, perhaps o not think right; and if I do not, and "Rol-" does, I should like to know it.

Rolly" speaks of "a friend," who piled his manure up, and mixed with it muck, &c .. and turned upon it the "contents of the wash tub, sink drain, and all other water stale and putrid;" and I have no doubt but that the wash improved the manure; but if "Rolly'a" friend had piled up the "straw, loam, muck, weeds, and anything that could be made into manure," alone, and turned that wash upon t, and hauled his green manure out, and put it on his fields, I think he would have done better. Two of my reasons for thinking so, are: 1st, the manure in the heap did certain y waste some, if not more, being exposed to the air and rains a whole year, if he covered it up as well as he could with hassock; and 2d, if it had been put on his fields green, this waste would have improved his crops, and

been clear gain. My practice is, to put what old manure my cattle make in the summer, in the bill for corn; and to spread a good quantity of green manure on before harrowing. 1 am particunot cover. This green manure begins to rot, and is in a suitable state for the corn to feed on when it most needs food, viz: when ly" will see that this plan is better than to have all the manure old, which gives the corn a great start at first; but when the corn needs food most, it has not a sufficient supply to fill out the large number of ears that are formed by over feeding in the spring. But where part of the manure is green, and spread on, it comes in play" about the right time, and every ear is well filled out, even every sucker. seldom fail in having good corn. Late years, it has been my surest crop. This last year I raised on half an acre, a cart twice heaping full of ears, that holds 42 bushels of shelled corn, when even full.

I have generally had more potatoes where I used groen manure, than where I used old. PLOW JOGGER.

Augusta, Feb., 1847.

SLANDEROUS. A writer in the Boston Medcal Journal says that the fashion of us moderns, makes a man the creation of starched dickies, high-heeled boots and tight waistcoats—the thing of a barber's brush and the tailor's yardstick; and angelic woman, a swaddling lusus—heterogeneous, compounded of wads of cotton, French ghalk, buckram and strips of whalebone.

INDUSTRY. A young man by the name of John Ostrander, 17 years of age, in the employ of Mr. David Ver Valin, on Thursday last, shelled in 8 hours, stopping to eat his din-ner in the time, One hundred and twelve bushels of corn. A few days previous he had shelled seventy three bushels, filling his basket and removing the cobs himself.

[Poughkeepsic American.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, MAR. 11, 1847.

FACTS AND QUERIES IN EEL-OLOGY.

All our readers know that there is a queen fish, called an eel, but all our readers do not know every truth in regard to their natural history. We have always supposed that they never ventured far off into the ocean, but that they keep about in shoal waters, sometimes about the flats on the sea coast, and then migrating up the streams and into the ponds. We have called them a fish, because they have a species of gills and fins, and live in the water, but they do not stay in the water all of the time. We have seen them among the grass, where there was water enough to keep the grass and the surface of the ground moist. We know a stream in the Old Colony, up which the eels come in the fall of the year. On the margin of that stream is a spring, say six or eight rods up the slope of its bank, from which the water escapes and spreads over quite an extent of grass ground between that and the stream. This makes the ground there, quite moist, the water being generally "half-shoe" deep. We have often been there in the mornings of September and October, and caught eels that had come out of the stream in the night and were lurking among the grass, carefully avoiding any dry place or open space where the sun would shine in upon them. We have mentioned that eels come up from

the sea into the fresh water streams and ponds. We have always supposed that they came from the sea in the Fall and returned in the Spring. We still believe that we are right in this, because, when a boy, we used to have rare sport catching eels in an eel-pot in the Fall of the year, and we always used to set the mouth of this (the eel-pot) down stream, placing a low wier of stones on each side to check the eels and conduct them into the mouth of the pot. We have also another fact in our mind. Some twenty two or three years ago, before there were any dams built across the Penobscot river, we took a ramble up that river as high as Mattawamkeag Point in the month of September. At that time there was quite an Indian village on the point, and near the confluence of the Mattawamkeag river with the Penobscot, the Indians had some very excellent wiers built in the river and eel-traps attached, in which they caught large numbers of excellent eels .-These wiers were built like a V, with the angle up stream and the month down stream. so as to conduct the eels into prison as they came up river in the Fall of the year. But we have recently read in a work from high authority, that eels migrate twice per year, namely, in the Spring from the sea, and in the Autumn to the ocean. This writer is none other than the celebrated Sir Humphrey Davy, in his work entitled "Salmonia."-Now, either English cels have very different manners and customs from Yankee eels, or one of us is wrong in our eelogical creed. It is a matter of grave import, and the truth should be known. We thought we were sure of the fact, and still believe we are right. Well, now, if we are actually right, either the great English philosopher is wholly wrong, or his eels are the very antipodes to ours in their migratory habits. We will state what Sir Humphrey says, and then call upon some of the common sense fishermen of Maine to say who is right in the matter; for we shall not allow any English nobleman to belie our American Yankee Democratic eels "anyhow he can fix it."

"There are two migrations of cels," says Sir Humphrey, "one from and the other to the sea: the first in Spring and the second in Autumn, or early Winter:-the first of very small eels, which are sometimes not more than two, or two and a half inches long; the second of large cels, which sometimes are three or four feet long, and weigh from ten to fifteen pounds."

"They appear in millions," he continues to say, "in April and May, and sometimes continue to rise as late as July and the beginning of August. I remember this was the case in Ireland in 1823. It had been a cold, backward Summer, and when I was at Balyshannon about the end of July, the month of the river, which had been in flood all this month. under the fall was blackened by millions of little cels, about as long as the finger, which were constantly urging their way up the mois rocks by the side of the fall. Thousands died, but their bodies remaining moist, served as a ladder for others to make their way; and I saw them ascending even perpendicular stones, making their road through wet moss, or adhering to some eels that had died in the

Now, we do not dispute all this, for we are totally unacquainted with Irish cels; but our eels make for the ponds and shoal parts, such as the creeks, &c., of the sen, in the Fall and Winter. Thousands of them are caught in the creeks and shallow waters of old Massachusetts Bay, by cutting through the ice and spearing them, people oftentimes making great hauls of them-fat and excellent.

As we said in the beginning, they are a quee fish, inasmuch as they can walk in the water or in the wet grass; but as wise as some of us pretend to be, we don't know all about eels

We hope some of our shore friends will communicate such facts as they may have ascertained in regard to this species of the

THE WONDERFUL INGENUITY OF THE GREAT. The Gordian knot is represented by some to have been invented by Gordius, Phrygian king, who attached the pole of his chariot to the body by a device so ingeniously conceived that the oracle pronounced that th kingdom of Phrygia should fall to the peron who could untie it. According to a tradition of that country, "Young Ammon" being persuaded that the oracle had reference to him, after many unfruitful attempts to un tie it fairly, had recourse to his sword, crying out "that was the only way to untie it." The priests, we are informed, hailed the omen,

FIRE IN PITTSTON. We learn that, on Wednesday night of last week, the dwelling house of Mr. Isaac Mason in Pittston, was sumed by fire. Furniture saved, Insured for \$550. Loss not known to us.

and asserted that "Alexander had fulfilled the

ANDROSCOGGIN AND KENNEBEC R. ROAD.

excellent, and the concourse of people immense. The large Congregational meeting house in that village was crowded full. The greatest harmony prevailed, and all went away satisfied, as they always have been, that the road would, ere long, be finished and in operation. All the books had not arrived when we heard the report of the amount of stock subscribed. When we saw the reported sum, it amounted to (\$436,837) four hundred and thirty-six thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars, and five per cent, of it paid in.

Edward Little, Esq., of Lewiston, was

Edward Little, Esq., of Lewiston, was
Chairman. The meeting was addressed by
numerous gentlemen, during the day, among
the day, among
numerous gentlemen, during the day, among numerous gentlemen, during the day, among numerous gentlemen, during the day, among numerous gentlemen, during the day, among numerous gentlemen, during the day, among numerous gentlemen, during the day, among numerous gentlemen, during the day, among numerous gentlemen, during the day, among numerous gentlemen, during the day, among numerous gentlemen, during the day, among numerous gentlemen, during the day, among numerous gentlemen, du whom were Messrs. Preble, J. S. Little and Goodenow of Portland, Moore and Stetson All the private vessels at the Brazos had been of Bangor, Boutelle, Champlin and others of with mules wagons and provisions. The Taylor, of Fairfield, John Ware of Athens, Dr. J. Prescott of Farmington, Lot M. Mor-M. Clay, is fully confirmed. [Atlas. rell of Readfield, R. B. Dunn of Wayne, S. LATER. Washington, March 4.

Timothy Boutelle, Waterville, for President; his prisoners to be 82 in all. Besides Ameri Samuel Appleton, Waterville, for Treasurer; cans taken, there was one Mexican named Galeano, who had been near our troops as a Samuel P. Benson, Winthrop, for Clerk.

During the meeting the following proposition was presented by W. B. S. Moore, Esq. ded. of Bangor, and, after discussion, unanimously

Voted. That the Directors of this com pany be authorized and empowered to nego- were surrounded the night after they marche tiate with the Penobscot and Kennebec Rail- 40 miles. It is said that Cassius M. Clay road company for a union of the two companies, and that the whole line of road embraced within the charters of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad company and the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad company may be built and owned by one company; there marched from St. Luis for Tanque De and that they have full authority to adopt Lavers, the place where Minon made his any measures to effect this object that they capture, three bodies of infantry and one brishall deem necessary and expedient. They shall deem necessary and expedient. They pieces of heavy artillery; also, that in two are also authorized to negotiate such a condays another division would march, and nection between the aforesaid corporations as shortly the remainder would follow. At San shall practically be equivalent to a consolida- Luis, it so appears, that a blow is to be struck tion and union of the two corporations, should dress is published, favoring this idea—and that mode be deemed preferable to a union opinions of officers, however various they may by an act of the Legislature. Provided, that be, some think that the true destination is Ve the acts of the directors under this vote shall ra Cruz, and that the display of his troops on not be binding on this company, unless adopted by a vote of the stockholder. Sale is intended as a mask or decoy. ed by a vote of the stockholders of this com-

Chairman, and David Stanley, Esq., Secretary. On motion a committee was raised to report resolutions, who reported the follow-firmed. All Gen. Butler's outposts are said subject by many of the citizens present.

to God, and benevolence to man,—that while opinion that Gen. Taylor's command at Salwant of the necessaries of life, of absolute sult. Many believed that when the Mexicans found him in such force and so strongly starvation, and that we will forthwith contribute, according to our means, to relieve the doned.

sufferings of the poor of those unhappy lands.

Resolved, That Stephen Sewall, Francis
Fuller, James B. Fillebrown, Eben Shaw,
Moses H. Metcalf, Alvin Armstrong, Albert
Sturtevant, Nathan Kimball, Anson Stanley,
Levi Haskell, Cyrus Bishop, Samuel Chand-Levi Haskell, Cyrus Bishop, Samuel Chandler, Leonard S. Prince, Thomas C. Wood, Owen Dealy and Enos Chandler, be appoint-Of these 2,000 are not to be surpassed in the ed a committee to collect and forward the contributions which may be raised (provided no more eligible mode of transmission from the State may be found) to the committee in the State may be found) to the committee in Boston for that purpose, with a request that the same may be speedily sent and faithfully A company of regular recruits was shortly applied to the objects of our charity.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Maine Farmer. Voted, To adjourn to meet at the same place on the 13th.

S. SEWALL, Chairman. D. STANLEY, Secretary.

loolatry done to in China. Dr. Gutz-laff states that the Chinese have tumbled their idols from their high estate and quit worshipping them. They supposed that when the opium war broke out between them and

minion (Virginia) into two States, to be called Eastern Virginia and Western Viras the 14th February, at the Brazos. He was

BIG BALANCE WHEEL. The Naumkeag Steam Mill, at Salem, is having a "fly-wheel" built at Providence, R. I., which is to weigh

THEM TREASURY NOTES. Those dated 4th February are made payable two years after date to an assignee, and the assignee endorses them over to the bearer, and they then pass like a bank note by delivery. These words are stamped on the face of the note:—
"Principal fundable at the option of the holder in the U. S. 6 per cent stock with semi-annual interest, redeemable after 1867."—
You will find an interest table on the back of \$1000 notes, to help you count up the interest that Uncle Sam owes you on it. Quite convenient—that is, the note—and the interest frugality and his patience under suffering—

A Loss Indeed. Hon. H. Hamlin, of this State, lost his trunk on Friday, in Philadelphia, containing \$800.

The My friends—we go to open the camp My friends—we go to open the camp What days of glory await us! What a phia, containing \$800.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

The stockholders of this projected Railroad had a meeting at Winthrop, on the 5th instant. The day was pleasant, the sleighing excellent, and the concourse of people improved in the concourse of people in the concourse of people in the concourse of people in the concourse of people

Waterville, and several others who were strangers to us. A code of by-laws was read Gen. Worth and staff were at the mouth, and adopted, and a board of thirteen direc- waiting to embark. Gen. Scott was still a tors chosen, viz: W. B. S. Moore of Bangor, the Brazos, but expected to leave on the Ala-T. Boutelle and J. Morrill of Waterville, S. hama, which arrived there on the morning of the 16th. The news of the capture of Ma-

P. Benson of Winthrop, Josiah H. Little of Lewiston, John Fox and Wm. Goodenow of Portland, and Hobart Clark of Andover, Mass.

Subsequently the directors, productions of the 25th ult. Contains Brazos dates to the 18th. A correspondent writes that in three days the whole command will Subsequently the directors made choice of depart for Vera Cruz. Gen. Minon reports spy or guide. He was immediately put to the sword, although Major Gaines

> Capt. Heady, of Kentucky, was also captured two days after Borland's party, by a party of Rancheros. Uncertain which party was captured, now said to be 93. Their campe would have forced the ranks, but could no induce the others to assent-on account of the Mexicans greatly outnumbering them. The late Henry Mier, prisoner, acting as interpreter for the Arkansas troops, escaped from the Mexican camp on Maj. Gaines' horse. It is stated in a San Luis letter of the 27th, that gade of cavalry and foot artillery, with 14

By late arrivals at New Orleans dates have MEETING IN WINTHROP FOR THE RELIEF been received from the Brazos to the 19th ult., or the Irish. A public meeting of the cit-and Tampico to the 16th ult. Letters have izens of Winthrop was held on the 4th inst., been received in New Orleans from Tampiin Concert Hall, to concert measures for con-tributing to the relief of the starving poor of Ireland. Stephen Sewall, Esq., was chosen transports to convey men and provisions

ing, and the meeting was addressed on the by the Matamoros Flag to have been driven subject by many of the citizens present.

Resolved, That the plentiful harvest in our own favored land, calls for devout gratitude to God, and benevolence to man—that while owmen in Ireland and Scotland are dying for 6,000 men. There was no fear as to the reposted, the idea of an attack would Very many officers were still of opin

rifles had been detached from it to expected to garrison that post. Col. Drake had provided muskets and ammunition for the use of citizens of Matamoros, in case of an attack. He had sent to port Isabel for several pieces of ordnance for the defence of the city. and Capt. McDougall's company of Indiana volunteers had been converted into a corps of

artillery, and stationed in the Plaza.

The Picayune does not deem the danger Great Britain, these idols would interpose and save them. They soon found that they could neither save their worshippers nor themselves. They therefore demolished them. Served them right.

Served them right.

Served them right.

The Richmond Star advocates dividing the Old Dominion (Virginia) into two States, to be partment from Major General Scott, as late

Texas Sugar. The Galveston papers say that they make better sugar in Texas than in Louisiana, or any where else in the whole northern ports, had not yet arrived. The ordnance, too, had not got to its place of des

cent despatches from Gen. Taylor.
Accounts have been received that the Men Duilt at Providence, R. I., which is to weigh 20 tons—is 20 feet in diameter, rim 9 inches deep and 18 inches face.

Extra Neat. A "European correspondent" of the Saturday Courier, says that the farmers are so neat in Holland that they "tie is a think in the stell to "to be stell to "t

ent" of the Saturday Courier, says that the farmers are so neat in Holland that they "tie ports.

up the cows' tails while in the stall to preup the cows' tails while in the stall to preup the common soiled,"

The General-in-Chief of the Army of Operations of the North to his Subordinate in arms! The operations

that Uncle Sam owes you on it. Quite convenient—that is, the note—and the interest table, too.

The Mexican soldier is well known for his frugality and his patience under suffering—never wanting magazines in marches across deserts—and always counting upon the resources of the enemy to provide for his wants. To-day we shall undertake a march over a desert country, without succor or provisions. But be assured that we shall immediately be provided from those of the enemy, and with them you will be sufficiently reimbursed.

My friends—we go to open the campaign.

saved its independence. How the world will admire us! How the nation will bless us! And when in the bosoms of our families we shall relate the risks and fatigues which we have endured, the combats with and triumphs over a daring and presumptuous enemy; and hereafter, when telling our children that we have saved our country a second time, the ju-bilee will be complete, and these sacrifices will then appear to us as nothing. Soldiers! hurry forth in the defence of your

country. The cause we sustain is a holy one; never have we struggled with more justice, because we fight for the land of our forefathers and of our children, the honor and religion of our wives and children! What sacgion of our wives and children! What sacrifice, then, can be too great for objects so
dear? Let our motto be, "conquer or deer?"
Let us swear before the great Eternal that we
will not wait an instant in purging our soil
of the stranger who has dared to profane it
with his presence. No treaty, nothing which
may not be heroic and proud.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

Headquarters, San Luis Potosi, Jan. 27.

Headquarters, San Luis Potosi, Jan. 27.

FROM SANTA FE. The St. Louis papers of the 19th and 20th Feb., contain news from New Mexico. The Reveille has letters from Santa Fe as late as

the 15th of December, from which we make

country of the Nabajo Indians. On the 23d of November, at the "Ojo Oso," or Bear Spring, about 250 miles south-west of Santa Fe, he met the Nabajoes, (all the chiefs being present, in person or by proxy) and made a treaty with them, stipulating for a change of prisoners between the Nabajoes and Mexicans, and for a peace, to embrace the Mexicans and Pueblo Indians, as well as the

Americans.
After treating with the Nabajoes, Col. D. marched to Zuni, a small independent Indian community, and made a treaty with the principal men of the town.

Capt. Stephenson who arrived at Santa Fe on the 6th Feb. reported the condition of all their animals as very bad. In his tour through the Nabajo country he lost about fifty horses from his company, and Capt. Waldo about sixty-five, by starvation. Lieut. Butler, Col. Doniphan's Adjutant

had died of fever in a small village south-west of this, and west of the Rio Grande, Lieut, Snell, of the Calloway company, in the same

regiment, had also died. Capt. Walton, with his company, about the time Col. Doniphan was making his treaty, was stationed near the camp of the traders and had in charge some 500 sheep, intended as subsistence for the regiment. It seems that the sheep were not guarded with much care; and one day two men of the company, Stewart and Spears, were sent out to look after them. Not returning as soon as was expected, some others were sent after them, and found their dead bodies horribly mangled, their brains apparently having been beaten out with stones. The sheep had been Lieut. Col. Mitchell had left Santa Fe with

100 picked men, to open a communication

No news from Gen. Kearney. Geo. Kent and F. P. Blair have gone to the Hela country to trade with the Apaches, St. Vrain and Folger were at Santa Fe. Col. Price's regiment was at Santa Fe, except one company, who came to Bent's Fort to winter. Provis-

cision to Santa Anna, (in the event of a verdict against Magoffin) and, in that event,

On the 13th Major Clark received an order from Col. Doniphan, to send down 100 men of his battalion, under command of Captain Weightman, or himself in person, to join the Colonel's command for Chihuahua. The Major goes, and takes with him Capt Weightman and all his company fit to go, and will make up his number from the Laclede Rangers, taking in all from 100 to 125 men, with several pieces of artillery. It is expected that they will start between Christmas and New

Year's.

The celebrated Winnebago chief, Whirling Thunder, recently died at an advanced age. His Indian name was Waw-con-cho-ca-

INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO. The Picayune of the 21st ult. contains later but important intelligence from Mexico. The Mexican journals seem favored with the most accurate information as to the movements of our troops. A company has been organized in the Mexican army of deserters from our ranks. The Picayune translates the following from El Soldado de la Patria, published at San Luis Potosi, on the 12th of Jan.

a beautiful company, which, by the directions of the commander-in-chief, has been formed of the deserters from the American army, and for the most part Irishmen. They are perfectly equipped and armed, and are preparing to depart for Tula. This company has had prepared a peculiar standard, according to their custom; on one side is depicted the national arms, with the motto "Viva la Republica Mexicano;" and on the other side is St. Patrick, their patron saint. These brave men, who have abandoned the most unjust of causes to defend the territory of their adopted country, will find in Mexicans open and loyal hearts, welcome and hospitality, and besides, the justice and ample recompense which their services merit."

The troops are pouring into Vera Cruz in considerable numbers.

Off Anton Lizardo, Feb. 4, 1847.
On the 19th of January, the Commodore transferred his flag to the Princeton, and proceeded on a cruise to Laguna, a village, or rather a succession of villages, situated on a large lagoon about thirty miles northward of Campeachy, and about 200 miles south of Vera Cruz. On the 27th, the Princeton re-Vera Cruz. On the 27th, the Frinceton returned to this anchorage, and the Commodor to his own ship. During his absence, the prize steamer Petrita brought down from Vera Cruz on the 23d, Lieutenant Colone Alfonse Delapu, of Louisiana. Under instructions from General Scott, he set out from New Colones and Vera Cruz and the second New Orleans to visit Vera Cruz and the su New Orleans to visit Vera Cruz and the surrounding country as a spy, and to cover his intentions proceeded first to Havana, and obtained a passport to Vera Cruz as a Frenchman, (he is of French descent and speaks the tongue like a Parisian.) After arriving there, he penetrated as far as Jalapa, ascertained the probable number of men that could be thrown into the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, the length of time for which it is provisioned, &c., and the general tout ensemble, the material, &c., that would oppose Gen. Scott's contemplated attack.

On the 23d, three vessels ran the blockad at Vera Cruz, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Albany and St. Mary's; in fact steam-Col. Douiphan, who left Santa Fe on the 27th of October, marched southward some distance, and then turned westward into the country of the Nabajo Indians. On the 23d board as a passenger. On the 31st, the Por-poise went out to cruise, and the Princeton left for the blockade of Alvarado. The rumor is now current that our whol

naval force has been ordered to collect here on the 20th of this month, to be in readiness to co-operate with Gen. Scott in the expected attack on Vera Cruz, and it is the gener impression throughout the squadron that w

The only vesssels of war now present this anchorage are the frigate Raritan and Steamer Spitfire, together with a number gunboats. [Norfolk Herald,

Mr. John Robie of Webster, Me., aged five years, on Monday afternoon last, while sliding down hill upon a hand-sled, with some beach nuts in his mouth, accidentally got one into his windpipe. Hoarseness, great difficulty in breathing, and intense suffering, immediately followed. A variety of expedients were re-sorted to for dislodging the nut, such as adnistering an emetic, holding him up by his heels, &c. &c.—but to no purpose. Twenty-eight hours were consumed in such trials— Dr. McKeen of Topsham, upon seeing the patient, at once gave it as his opinion nothing short of an immediate operation could save the little fellow's life, and night though it was, it would be fatal to postpone the opera-tion until day-light. The windpipe was ac-cordingly opened forthwith, to the extent of an inch and a quarter just above the breast bone. The instant the windpipe was opened immediate relief was felt from the impending was situated above the artificial opening in the windpipe. A few minutes respite was now given the patient, he breathing through the artificial opening comfortably.

Repeated efforts were next made to ascer-

tain the exact position of the beach nut, and the cause of its retention. A variety of forceps and other instruments were introdu ions were plenty at Santa Fe, but most of the oxen and horses starved for want of for-The Traders, with near two hundred wagons, were encamped at Valverde, on the Rio Abago, afraid to venture further south; a small detatchment of troops guarded them, and great scarcity of food existed among them.

were unsuccessful. At length it occurred to the Doctor to pass a strong thread into the windpipe, through the wound upward into the mouth, by means of a delicate probe. This was with some difficulty accomplished—a small piece of sponge was next tied to the thread which have the control of the control o hem.

Accounts from Chihuahua state that it was Accounts from Chibuanua state that it was expected that Dr. Connelly, Mr. Doane and Mr. McManus (traders taken prisoners by the Mexicans) would be liberated; but James Magoffin was undergoing a trial for his life. Mr. M. is a naturalized Mexican citizen.—
During his trial some papers of which the Indians had robbed him were produced, and, it is supposed would influence the decision against him and result in his conviction.—
There are said to be letters from Gen. Kearney to Gen. Wool among the papers. It is ney to Gen. Wool among the papers. It is said that hopes were entertained that the Governor of Chihuahua would refer the de-

AWPUL CATASTROPHE. Burnt to death in Kennebunk-port, Thursday morning, 18th ult., Miss Sarah Dorman, aged 83 years.— Although possessed of a large share of this world's goods, she chose to live alone; and as her brother and his daughters who lived at no great distance, visited her often to administer to her necessities. When the father rose on the above named morning, he told his daughters he felt hurried to go and see aunt Sally; On coming in sight of the chimney, he saw a smoke, but on arriving at the door found it had not been unfastened; he went to the barn, found a pitchfork, and succeeded in opening the door; when to his surprise, he beheld his aged sister lying in the midst of a large fire, so badly burned that she could not be taken out without falling to pieces. Before the fire sat her chair, and by its side a mug of herb ten. It is supposed the deceased fainted and fell into the fire, and was thus left in her advanced age to endure the pangs of dissolving nature in a most shocking and awful manner

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE. The bill which ranks. The Picayune translates the following from El Soldado de la Patria, published at San Luis Potosi, on the 12th of Jan.

"Army of the North—Foreign Legion.
On Sunday last we had the pleasure of seeing a beautiful company, which, by the directions of the commander-in-chief, has been formed

considerable numbers.

When the decree authorizing the confiscation of church property reached Queretaro, the Secretary of that State refused to take part in its promulgation, and resigned his office. Bodies of the military patrolled the streets and protected the points where the decree was posted. A mob collected in front of the governor's palace and insulted him by their outcries. The military were again called on to disperse the rioters, and eight were shot in doing this.

LATER. Washington Movel 2.

their outcries. The military were again called on to disperse the rioters, and eight were shot in doing this.

LATER. Washington, March 3. A slip from the N. O. Picayune office last Wednesday, issued at noon, contains advices from Tampico to the 13th ult. The Tampico Sentiuel of that date contains extracts from papers of the city of Mexico, of 2d Feb., giving full details of the capture of 70 Americans by Gen. Minon. A letter in a Mexican paper, dated San Luis, Jan. 27, announces the arrival of the prisoners and rebukes the rejoicings over this bloody victory. It states that Minon's force was 2,000.

The same paper declares that the Americans were surprised early in the morning at a watering place.

The Sentinel says that there were many rumors, supposed with some truth that Santa Anna is going towards Monterey, and it is possible that Minon was in command of the advance guard. He is an excellent officer.—He accompanied Santa Anna on his return from exile, and may arouse the drooping energies of the Mexicans.

The names of the lost 70 Americans were Mexicans were supposed with some truth that Santa Anna is going towards Monterey, and it is possible that Minon was in command of the advance guard. He is an excellent officer.—He accompanied Santa Anna on his return from exile, and may arouse the drooping energies of the Mexicans.

The names of the lost 70 Americans were Mexicans.

The same paper declares that the Americans were gone? It seemed never for a moment to occur to him that he was to husband the proceeds of the first box to buy a second. [Boston Bee.]

Agen Church Mexicans.

Agen Church for more than thirty

He accompanied Santa Anna on his return from exile, and may arouse the drooping energies of the Mexicans.

The names of the lost 70 Americans were published. Cassius M. Clay is among them, with 2 Majors, 3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 6 Sergeants, and 13 privates.

AGENCE MIXERS. We are acquainted with ten sisters now living, whose united ages amount to six hundred and forty-four years, all of whom have belonged to the Methodist E. Church for more than thirty years. They have sixty-six children and grand children belonging to the church. [Zion's Herald.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate. The House amendment to the Paul Jones bill has been adopted.

The Post office bill came up, and the House amendment, after some discussion, was stricken out. The amendment proposed to allow the list of letters to be advertised in any newspapers the Postmasters might choose to select; or, in other words, inserting in partisan papers without regard to circulation.

The Senate refused to take up the Graduation bill, by a vote of 17 to 24.

The Dillomatic bill, with numeration bill, by a vote of 17 to 24.

Genate refused to take up the Graduation bill, by a vote of 17 to 24.

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Genate Rumber.

The bill to establish a collection district at Bangor was passed.

The Oregon territorial bill was taken up, when Mr. Evans said it was too late to act on the table.

Mf. Allen thought there was a scheme to Oregon might be urged by the New England by the southern interests to set up for themselves and separate from the Union.

Calhoun pronounced Mr. Allen's im-

The Senate refused to take up the Graduation bill, by a vote of 17 to 24.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill, with numerous amendments, was under discussion the greater part of the day.

House. In the House, this morning, in Committee of the Whole on the Union, Mr. McKay moved to take up the little Tariff bill,

which motion was lost—yeas 63, nays 69.— The vote was then taken by tellers and lost. He stated he would make another attempt to bring up the bill. The Navy Appropriation bill was then

taken up, and the amendment of the Senate, table, 26 to 18.
for thirteen Assistant Surgeons, together with Mr. McKay's report against it, gave rise to and passed as it

eloquent speech in favor of the amendment. He was particularly severe upon Mr. McKay for interfering in the matter, without consulting the Naval Committee.

Messrs. Hamlin, Schenck, and J. R. Ingersoll ably supported the amendment.

Messrs. McKay and Seaman spoke in oppo-

After transacting some unimportant bus

Monday, March 1. SENATE. Mr. Archer presented the credentials of R. M. T. Hunter, elected to Consuls was taken up, debated and laid on succeed him, as Senator from Virginia. The joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor and the army was amended and passed.

A bill to appoint a general officer to the ten regiments was reported from the Military Committee, with the House ammendment to

The Army Appropriation bill was amended nd passed.

The Post Route bill was amended and tee of Ways and Means to report to the and passed. passed. It includes mails to Oregon and to House the Irish Relief Bill. Negatived. 53

ships and cities was rejected.

The Three Million bill was taken. Mr. J. M. Clayton addressed the Senate, contending that the appropriation of the money with-out specifying the direct object was not war-ranted by the constitution, and was so regarded

by Jefferson and other distinguished demo- of the bill. House. The House concurred with the Senate in the amendment to the bill increasing The bill from the Senate for the relief of

to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones, with the amendments of the Senate, was laid on the table. The vote was re considered, by a vote of 86 to 79, and the bill

The Post Office Appropriation bill with the Senate amendments, and a further amendment from the Post Office committee of the House, was then taken up. The amendment of the committee was concurred in, and thus amend ed, the Senate amendments were agreed to. On agreeing to the Senate amendment for striking out the section authorizing Postmas-

to the circulation of the papers, the vote was yeas 84, nays 77.
'The amendment of the Senate to the House amendments to the joint resolution of thanks to Gens. Taylor, Butler, Worth, &c., pre-

to. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 2. In the SENATE, the report of the committee

was adopted.

A joint resolution to place the United States DeKay, and the sloop Jamestown at the dis-posal of Capt. Forbes, of Boston, to convey provisions to Ireland, was passed, 21 to 14. The report of the committee of conference

on the post office appropriation bill was A resolution directing the secretary of the Senate to contract with Dr. Houston to furnish reports of the proceedings and debates of Senate to the daily papers, or to print them himself if they decline, was taken up, and Mr. Benton moved to refer it to a select committee. Lost, 19 to 29.

Mr. Benton spoke upward of three hours,

ffering numerous amendments.
Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, remarked that the course of the Senator was extraordinary and he would be held fully responsible for the failure of any important measure not passed in consequence of this consumption of

Mr. Benton rejoined, and charged an invidious attempt to establish a paper in op-position to the Administration. Some warm words ensued between Hannegan and Benton, when the resolution was

postponed until 6 o'clock in the evening, and the Senate adjourned to that hour.

The Senate re-assembled at 6 o'clock.

A resolution was offered to suspend the joint rule so as to enable bills to pass from one House to the other, and adopted, which was concurred in by the House.

The Vice President said that the first busi-

nto the Union.
The report of the military committee,

ases was passed.
In the House, Mr. Houston of Alabama,

officers for the ten regiments was taken up, the question being, "Will the House recede from the amendments relative to the general-in-chief?"

The dwelling of Mr. Samuel Clark, in Orono, was struck by lightning on Sunday morning. No damage done.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock, without

themselves and separate from the Union.

Mr. Calboun pronounced Mr. Allen's imputation light as air. The motion to lay the bill on the table negatived, 19 to 20.

Mr. Webster objected to the clause allow ing foreigners to vote upon a mere declaraout requiring the declaration to be carried out The bill was at last ordered to lie on the The River and Harbor Bill was taken up

and passed as it came from the House.

The resolution for employing Dr. Houston as a reporter was taken up on its third read. Messrs. Turner, Bagby and Benton opp

it, and moved its reference to a select Committee. Negatived, 16 to 28. The resolution Mr. Benton offered a resolution to rescind

the resolution just passed. Laid on the table The bill to establish the territory of Minoseta was taken up, debated and laid The House bill regulating intercourse with

the table. Mr. Allen offered a resolution to restor Mr. Ritchie to the privilege of the floor which was objected to and laid on the table

After an Executive Session the Senate adjourned at 2 1-4 o'clock, and took a recess to appoint a Lieutenant General stricken out, six. House of Representatives. Mr. Carroll

and from the army.

The joint resolution to refund advances made by States for subsistence and transportabill, with the amendments of the Senate and a further amendment to one of the Senate and transportability.

a further amendment to one of the three amendments, being substantially the three million bill authorizing the use of that sum million bill authorize the use of the use o from the appropriation for earrying on the war in the Army and Navy Appropriation The Chair decided the amendment not in

order, because it was irrelevant to the obje From this decision Mr. McKay appealed.

123 to 48. The Senate amendments were then agreed to in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cobb in Ireland and Scotland was read, and referred the Chair; and the Three Million Bill from the Senate was taken up.

Mr. Wilmot moved his proviso prohibiting

slavery in new territories.

Mr. Graham, of N. C., moved to amend this by providing that the Missouri com-promise line shall be extended to the Pacific, and that slavery shall be permitted south and prohibited north of that line. Mr. Graham's

amendment was rejected, 59 to 96, and the Wilmot proviso adopted, 90 to 80.

The bill was then reported to the House, and the proviso rejected, 87 to 112.

Mr. Wilmot moved to lay the bill on the

The bill then passed, 115 to 82.
The House refused to agree to the amendters to select the newspapers in which the lists of letters should be published, without regard ment of the Senate, striking out the amendment of the House providing for the appointment of a General-in-Chief, in the supple

mental army bill. The House refused to take up the Senate bill authorizing the sending of the Macedonian and the Jamestown to Ireland with supplies contributed for the suffering poor.

The bill amendatory of the Sub-Treasury

amendments were proposed and rejected.

One was offered by Washington He
striking out all after the enacting clause,

inserting the entire repeal of the act as proposed at the last session.

At 2 1-2 o'clock, the House took a recess

Senate. The Senate non-concurred in the report of the committee of conference for the appointment of a General-in-Chief, and agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the civil and diplomatic appropria-House of Representatives. The bill amendatory of the independent treasury act was passed.

The Committee of conference on the sup-

plemental army bill made their report, recor mending the Senate to concur in the amend-ment of the House, for the appointment of a Lieutenant-General. The House agreed to the report, 96 to 68.

The bill was passed to amend the act providing for a limited time an additional military force and for other purposes. Also, the bill to refund to the States the ex-penses incurred for Volunteers previous to their being mustered into service.

bill, was agreed to.

A joint resolution for despatching the frigate Macedonian and the sloop Jamestown, with supplies for Ireland, was passed.

A resolution of thanks to the Speaker was

The Vice President said that the first business to be taken up was the resolution relative to the contract for reporting, which was kept under consideration until 9 o'clock, at which hour it was ordered to a third reading, yeas 27, nays 19.

The report of the committee of conference on the navy appropriation bill was adopted. A committee of conference was ordered on the civil and diplomatic bill; also on the House bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union.

A resolution of thanks to the Speaker was adopted unanimously.

The bill was passed for the comstruction of the mail from New York to Liverpool.

Resolutions were passed to light the capitol grounds with gas, and for the purchase of additional lands for the armory at Harper's ferry.

Both Houses are still in Session, with but little prospect of an adjournment before daylight.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.
SENATE. All private bills from the Hou The report of the military committee, against agreeing to the amendments of the House to the bill for the appointment of general officers for the ten regiments, was adopted.

Senate. All private bills from the House on the calendar, except one for the relief of M. Yerlee, were passed. The bill from the House, amendatory to the the Sub-Treasury Act, was sent in, but the Senate refused to suspend the rules to receive it, and thus de-feated it. The report of the new Conference Committee on the Military Bill (leaving out

In the House, Mr. Houston of Alabama, from the committee of conference on the post office appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to.

A committee of conference was appointed on the post route bill.

Mr. McKay, from the committee of ways and means, made a report on the Senate amendments to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others, and amending others.

The report of the new Conference Committee on the Military Bill (leaving out the Lieutenant General) was agreed to by both Houses, and the bill passed. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was passed. The bill to provide for the construction of naval steamships, as amended by the House, was passed. The Senate went into executive session at half past 9 o'clock, on the nomination of C. J. Ingersoll as Minister to France.

House. Several private bills and bills not general interest were passed. A resolu-

in some and uon-concurrence in others, and amending others.

The House was engaged in the consideration of these amendments until half past two o'clock, in committee of the whole, and then took a recess until five o'clock, P. M.

The House was engaged from 5 to 9 o'clock in voting on amendments from the Senate to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. So many disagreed that a committee of conference had to be appointed.

Several unsuccessful attempts were made, in committee of the whole, to take up different bills, and the committee rose several times for want of a quorum, members not voting when there was a quorum present.

Mr. Carroll moved a resolution to instruct the committee of ways and means to report to the House the Senate bill for the relief of Ireland.

To France.

House. Several private bills and bills not of general interest were passed. A resolution adopted for printing 7000 additional copies of the last Patent Office Report. The bill as passed, providing for additional war steamers, appropriates a million dollars for four vessels of the first class for the navy, and provides for the construction, by individual unal enterprise, of twelve others, for transportation of the United States mail between New York and New Orleans, Havana and Chagres, Panama and Oregon.

Appointments.—New Regiments of Ispanting Andrew T. Palmer of do.; C. N. Bodfish of do.; Stephen Woodman of do.; T. F. Rowe of New-Hampshire; Daniel Bachelder of do.; Lorenzo Johnson of Connecticut.

First Licutenants. Alexander Morrow of

when there was a quorum present.

Mr. Carroll moved a resolution to instruct the committee of ways and means to report to the House the Senate bill for the relief of Ireland.

The motion was decided not in order.

Mr. Carroll appealed. The yeas and nays were taken and the Chair sustained.

Mr. Boyd moved to suspend the rules to take up the three million bill—yeas 80, nays 12. No quorum voting, though there was a large one present. The committee rose.

The bill for the appointment of general officers for the ten regiments was taken up, the question being, "Will the House recede from the sustained when the committee rose.

The day of the sustained was taken up, the question being, "Will the House recede from the sustained was taken up, the question being, "Will the House recede from the sustained was taken up, the question being, "Will the House recede from the sustained when there was a large one present. The committee rose.

The bill for the appointment of general officers for the ten regiments was taken up, the question being, "Will the House recede from the sustained when the s

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COMMON SCHOOLS.—No. III.

School Agents.

Every town, at its annual meeting for the choice of town officers, shall choose an agent for each school district in such town; or, at the free and slave States; but this is a mistake.

The Baltimore Visiter gives the following facts of history concerning it: choice of town officers, shall choose an agent for each school district in such town; or, at such meeting, the town may, by vote, authorize the several school districts to choose one or more agents for themselves, for the year ensuing." The latter mode is generally adopted, and is upon the whole preferable, as it transfers to those most immediately interested the selection of their own agent; the presumption being, upon the principle that men are not blind to their own interests, that the selection thus made will be more judicious than would be one made by those feeling no direct personal interest in the matter. The Statute farther provides that any town may, instead of a superintending committee of such number as they shall see proper, and may invest such committee with the rights, powers and obligations, pertaining to school agents as well as a superintending committee. It is to be regretted that so few towns avail themselves of a provision so well adapted to remedy the many existing evils, to which I shall hereafter allude. A committee thus selected would be farther removed, than are district agents, from the influence of the petty animosities, partialities and rivalries, which so often distract a school district, less liable to be influenced by personal favoritism in the employment of the teachers, and more competent, as a general rule, to judge of their qualifications.

A cursory perusal of the sections creating the office of School Agent and defining its duties, might lead to the conclusion, that almost every man in the district was possessed of the requisite qualifications—a more care-

most every man in the district was possessed la. most every man in the district was possessed of the requisite qualifications—a more careful examination will lead to a very different result. To the school agent is delegated the important power of employing teachers:—a power too frequently abused, or, to use the mildest expression, misused. The question may be asked, how can the power thus delegated be abused or misused, when the law provides, in positive terms, that no person shall be employed as a teacher, who does not produce the certificate required, and the Agent is under oath to observe the requirements of the law? The answer is twofold. In the first place, that the provisions of the law? Patent Medicine Law in Maine. A late In the first place, that the provisions of the Statute and the sanction of the oath are too frequently, through ignorance, or inadvert-ence, or recklessness, disregarded, the records of our judicial courts furnish abundant testimony. It is true, that any person who shall teach a school without having first obtained the certificates required by law, subjects himself to a forfeiture, and is barred from recovering any compensation for his services. But, notwithstanding this highly penal enactment, the hazard is often run and successfully too, for the reasons, that few are to be found who are disposed to institute penal prosecutions, towns are not disposed to interfere with towns are not disposed to interfere with the services. And prefer paying the services are not disposed to interfere with the services and prefer paying the services. But, and the services and the services. But, added, and thus the statute became in-operative. A daring fellow, who has a patent medicine much in demand by the down-east people, called lately at the Chinese Museum in this city, and for two dollars had the composition. self to a forfeiture, and is barred from recovteacher his wages to incurring the expense of a suit at law. In this manner a teacher, des-titute even of the legal qualifications, may be imposed upon the district by the school agent, and receive the hire of which he is unworthy. A lasting injury may thus be inflicted, by the agency of precept or example, upon the chil-dren and youth of the district, their time and school money misspent, while the guilty au-thor of the wrong, the unfaithful Agent, goes thor of the wrong, the unfaithful Agent, goes uninjured and unimproved. In the second place, the power thus delegated to the School Agent is liable to misuse even in the employing of teachers who happen to possess the legal qualifications. Those qualifications consist of three certificates, the sum and substance of which are, that the individual producing them is a person of sober life and conversation, of good moral character, and well qualified to instruct youth in writing the English language grammatically, in reading, arithmetic, and other branches of learning usually taught in public schools. All this may be true—the certifying authorities may have acted honestly and in the exercise of a sound ded honestly and in the exercise of a sound discretion, and yet, for other and good reasons, he may be totally unfit for the calling. Humanity, courtesy, patience, firmness, self-command, good-temper, benevolence, manity and command, good-temper, benevolence, manity. But this is not the total least to time and the least the

sons, he may be totally unifie for the easiing command, good-temper, henvelence, many deportment, constitute no portion of the legal qualifications, yet are all, with many other virtues and accomplishments, necessary to constitute the true teacher. I do not intend over the constitute the true teacher. I do not intend over the constitute the true teacher. I do not intend over the constitute the true teacher. I do not intend over the constitute the true teacher. I do not intend over the constitute the true teacher. I do not intend over the constitute the true teacher. I do not intend the constitute the true teacher. I do not intend the constitute the true teacher that the constitute the true teacher that the constitute the constitution that the constitution t

matural, and vigorous growth, bearing much fruit.

W. G. C.

THE DOG AND THE DAGUERRECTYPE. We learn from Mr. Whipple of the Daguerrect of the State for Wool, Grass Seed, butter, that a few days ago he heard a scratching and whining at the door of his exhibition room, as of a dog asking admission. On letting it in, it proved to be a fine animal belonging to John D. B.—, Eaq., who a day or two before had set to Mr. W. for a picture. The Daguerrectype still remained on the table pready for delivery, and, curious to see the effect, the artist showed it to the dog. Nothing could equal the delight of the intelligent animal; he bounded about the room, had his changing the hounded about the room, had his colors.

Were We learn that the schr. Aurora, ing could equal the delight of the intelligent animal; he bounded about the room, had his changing the hounded about the room, had his changing this tail, with every demonstration of joyful recognition. This anecdote may be depended upon as entirely authentic.

[Boston Bec.]

More A. A great deal of money is coming the sort of a girl for me, and for any worthy man to marry; but you, ye pining, mopping, lolling, screwel-up, wasp-waisted, doll-dress, and best to Mr. Whipple of the Daguerrect of the State for Wool, Grass Seed, butter, Cheese, Oats, and all the breastuffs they can any developed and butter one of our Banks but a drop in the bucket, and his is to love an any account of were early found to a gurl for man with the whole amount now put in circulation. Banner.

Were A. A great deal of money is coming the sort of a girl for me, and for any worthy man to marry; but you, ye pining, mopping, lolling, screwel-up, wasp-waisted, doll-dress-of age, bound on my by the worth of a girl for me, and for any worthy man to marry; but you, ye pining, mopping, lolling, screwel-up, wasp-waisted, doll-dress-of age, bound on my his the sort of a girl for me, and for any worthy man to marry; but you, ye pining, mopping, lolling, screwel-up, wasp-waisted, doll-dress-of age, bound on my h

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

Lord Baltimore became dissatisfied with

PATENT MEDICINE LAW IN MAINE. A late law in the State of Maine, requires that the composition, and the proportion of each article of the composition, of every patent medicine offered for sale, shall be printed on a label and pasted on the bottle, puckage, &c. containing it, under penalties that would make a common pedlar wince. It is well known, however, that a law never was enacted which a Yankee could not evade. This was true in sition, proportions, &c., of each article in the compound, translated, by Mr. Chafung, into Chinese—and in that language the required Chinese—and in that language the required labels are printed. He thus complies with the act—because the law does not define the language of the labels. By the time the Legislature is again in session, he will have sup-plied the market, and will, at his leisure, laugh at the combined wisdom of the Repre-sentatives of the people. [Boston Medical

"STRIKE YOUR TENTS AND MARCH AWAY."

Convenience and comfort is the "order of the day" at present, and man's faculty of invention seems never to have been more taxed to carry out the watchword of a progressive nation. The latest novelty that we have noticed of a highly utilitarian character, has its origin in the Quenc city of the West. We allude to the establishment of a depot for the manufacturer owns the depot devoted to the construction of the set of the condition. The manufacturer owns the depot devoted to the construction of these locomotive dwellings, and advertises to sell them at \$150 each, and put them up. on any desired lot into the bargain. He likewise agrees to take them down and move them to any other part of the city, with the contents, and put them up in the same day; so a family can breakfast in their domicil and take their evening meal in a new location—the expense of the job being some six dollars. The manufacturer of these dwellings for the million, appeals most earnestly to the mechanics and boring mea of the city, toget them "a house of their own," on his cheap plan; and suggests to holders of unimproved real estate this mode of rendering their property immediately productive at a small outlay and have their premises cleared in an hour's time, when more substantial erections are required.—

With the true American determination to make his business tell in all its departments, the manufacturer advertises for sale several "second hand cottages," which he has doubt less taken in barter. [Transcript, States, including Anti-Mission—Six Principle—Seventh Day, Church of God—Camptees and West Indies, 36,752.

Total number of members in the British Provinces and West Indies, 36,752.

Total number of members in the British Provinces and West Indies, 36,752.

Total number of members in the United States, including Anti-Mission—Six Principle—Seventh Day, Church of God—Camptees—and Christian Connexion Baptists, 1,000,712 horist America, 1,060,332, total in Great Britain, 142,025; total in Europe.

Col. J. P. Miller, well known for his services in the Greek Revolution, died on the 17th ult., at Montpelier, Vt., and 50 years. We had a slight acquaintance with this gentleman, and a year or two ago were shown the sword presented him by Lord Byron on his entering the Greek service. He was a man of great energy of mind and impetuosity of character, and had a heart that beat warmly for Humanity and the Right. Much of his time and money during the last years of his life, has been spent in behalf of the three millions of American slaves. [Woonsocket Patriot.] American slaves. [Woonsocket Patriot.

Enoch T. Adams, charged with forgery, was arrested in this city yesterday, on the requisition of the Governor of Maine, and taken to Portland. [Boston Bee.

FATAL ACCIDENT. At Deer Isle, Me., on the 20th ult., a correspondent writes us, Mr. Daniel Haskell, while out on a gunning excursion, slipped upon some ice, and his gun discharged its contenst into his thigh. So se-

JOSIAH P. CHADBOURNE, of East Baldwin,

in this State, has been nominated to the Sen-ate, as 2d Lieut. in one of the Companies (of the 10 Regiments) to be raised in Maine. He is now in Mexico. [Portland Argus. MAMMOTH Ox. The Cleveland Herald

western Reserve, six years old, now measuring 10 1-2 feet from head to tail, 9 1-2 feet in girth, 5 1-2 feet high, and weighnig in the neighborhood of 4,000 lbs.

Intelligence from the Sandwich Islands re-

HABITS OF MENAGERIE BEASTS.—A writer in a Cincinnati paper describes a midnight visit to the animals of Raymond & Waring's Menagerie, in winter quarters in that city, with Driesbach, the famous keeper. He says:

"It was a sight worth walking ten miles to see. We found, contrary to the assertions of natural historiams, an elephant lying down. It has always been asserted that those animals sleep standing. The different caged and classical attitudes. The lion and tiger, the leopard and panther, were lying with their paws affectionately twined about each other, without regard to species or nativity. In cages where there is more than one animal, it is the never failing custom for one to keep watch while the others sleep. The sentry is relieved with as much regularity as in a well regulated camp of soldiers, although not probably with as much precision in regard to time. The sentinel paces back and forth, and is very careful not to touch or do any thing to arouse his comrades. Occasionally he lies down but always with his head towards the front of the cage, and never sleeps until he is relieved. This singular custom, Herr Driesbach informs us, since his connection with the menagerie, he has never known to be violated. Thomas Cart, generally known as Uncle Tom, who is the faithful night watch of the establishment, and who is now the oldest showman in the United States, confirms this statoment."

Capital Apvice. Dow. Jr., in one of his statoment."

Capital Apvice, Dow. Jr., in one of his statoment. The service of the cage of the confirmation of the

establishment, and who is now the oldest showman in the United States, confirms this statement."

CAPITAL ADVICE. Dow, Jr., in one of his late sermons, presents the following excellent advice to the young ladies of his flock:

"The buxom, bright-eyed, rosy-checked, full-breasted, bouncing lass, who can darn a stocking, mend trowers, make her own frocks, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed the pigs, chop wood, milk cows, and be a lady withal in "company," is just the sort of a girl for me, and for any worthy man to marry; but you, ye pining, moping,



ple—Seventh Day, Church of God—Campbellites—and Christian Connexion Baptists, 1,000,719.

Total in North America, 1,060,332; total in Great Britain, 142,025; total in Europe, 144,115; Asia, 8,130; Africa, 1,114; grand total, 1,213,711. Churches, 16,035; ordained ministers, 10,062.

Col. J. P. Miller, well known for his services in the Greek Revolution, died on the 17th alt.

Lambs, and about #0 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—Extra at \$6,50; first quality, \$6,25; second quality, \$5,00 \$6,75; third quality, \$4,50 \$6,25.

WORKING OXEN.—No sales noticed.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sules were noticed at \$24, \$27,

and \$33. SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Sales from \$1,63, \$2, 2,25, 3,12, The officers and Cadets of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point have sent Three Hundred dollars to the relief fund.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Sales from \$1,63, \$2,2,25,3,12,3,75 and 5,50 \$6,25.

SWINE.—Small lots to peddle, 41 and 51c; at retail from 5 to 61c.

### Lymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower! The world was sad!—the garden was a wild; And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

discharged its contenst into his thigh. So severe was the wound, that he died in two days afterwards, though every medical assistance was rendered. He was about 22 years of age. [Boston Courier.

Not a bad Toast. At a dinner of the shoe and leather manufacturers of Danvers, Mass., the following toast was given:

"May we have all the women in the country to shoe—and the men to boot."

Sailors are very scarce at this port at the present time. As high as 22 per month, for a voyage to the West Indies, has been given the past week. [Boston Bee.

Fat Business. Our ship owners are reaping a rich harvest. We understand that one man in this town has, within four or five weeks, chartered enough of his vessels to amount to \$40,000, after paying all expenses. [Buth Times.]

Josiah P. Chadbourre, of East Baldwin, in this State has been promined to the Senting Property of the state of the state of the senting property of the senting property

# Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this town, Mary Frances, only child of Renel Jacobs, aged 2 years 7 mos.

In this town, Lucinda Adelaide, daughter of Benj. C. Robinson, aged 2 years 9 mos.

In this town, Wm. Prescott, child of Wm. Hunneford, aged 2 years 5 mos.

In this town, Ruth, wife of Christopher Ripley, aged 63.

In this town, Lewis Henry, son of Moses Wells, aged 1 year. Intelligence from the Sandwich Islands reports a severe famine there. The natives have lived on roots, the eating of which has caused much sickness.

A man in Ohio thus announces himself as a candidate for constable:—"Phillip E. Barnet has a wife and thirteen children—poor—afraid to steal—too lazy to work—and would like to be elected constable."

A CHILDISH APFAIR. A married woman, in Fall River, fifteen years old, was delivered of a pair of twin boys last week. The father is seventeen years old! They are all doing well.

Habits of Menagerie Beasts.—A writer in a Cincinnati paper describes a midnight visit to the animals of Raymond & Waring's Menagerie, in winter quarters in that city,

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 24 Monday of March, A. D. 1847. HARVEY PORTER, Recentor of the last will and testament of JANES M. DUDLEY, late of Mt. Vernoe, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allow-

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED IN AUGUSTA, containing sixtythree acres of good land.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Maine
Farmer, or of JONA. HEDGE.

Augusta, March 8, 1847.

AUGUSTA HIGH SCHOOL. THE SPRING TERM will commence on Monday,
March 29th, under the superintendence of HENRY K.
CRAIG. Instruction will be given in the Modern Languages
and the ordinary studies of a Classical School.
Tuition 65 per quarter.

3w10

SWAYNE'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, is unrivaled for Colds, Coughs, and all Pulmonary complaints; for sale in Augusta by COFREN & BLATCHFORD, Agt.

POR all internal diseases in Horses, an infallible remedy for the Bots and Heaves, and a sure preventive against the Horse Ail, and other diseases. It also gives appetite and fattens the Horse above any thing yet known. Propared and sold wholesale and retail, only by BILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Druggists, Augusta.

5 Pebruary 3, 1847. Also, "Barber's Horse Powders," for sale as above.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

And desirous of onlisting six unmarried men as laborers at the Kennebec Arsenal, between the ages of 18 and 40. The wages, clothing, rations, &c., are equal to about \$16,00 per month and the service less arduous than a laborer's upon a farm.

JAMES L. CHILD, Com'dt. Kennebec Arsenal, Feb'y 22, 1847.

Drugglat and Apothecary, Corner of Water Street and Market Square, Augusta,
KEEPS constantly on hand a Splendid Assortment of Medicines, Patent Medicines, Surgeons' Instruents, Perfumery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Fancy Articles, Apothecaries' Glass Ware, Choice Groceries, Oils, &c. &c. & Feb. 9, 1847.

Por \$2 75 and \$3 00.

SOLAR STAND LAMPS that will give as much light, (burning whale oil) with one half the expense, as alx Common Lamps, burning sperm oil, for sale by

R. PARTRIDGE.

4

For \$2.75 and \$3.00.

GLAR STAD LAMPS that will give as much light, So Ourning whele only which only with one half the expense, as of Common Lamps, horning pureon of R. P. ARTEDOR, Against, January 25, 1817.

GAGAR STAD LAMPS that will give as much light, So Ourning whele only with one half the expense, as of Common Lamps, horning pureon of R. P. ARTEDOR, Against, January 25, 1817.

GAGAR STAND BEANS WANTED, Against and the state of the state

GOODING & GAVETT,

Lamp, Chandelier and Girandole Manufacturers, No.

12, Hawkins Street, Boston.

THE subscriber will receive orders for all kinds of solar, reantle, banging, partor, study, side and stand ismpe, manufactured in the most workmanlike manner and at the shortest notice. Chandeliers, for halls, public buildings and of the most approved patterns. Old lamps of every description altered to solar, rebronzed, and finished in or molution altered to solar, repronzed, and finished in or molutores for brane, copper, composition, and sinc castings Orders for brane, copper, composition, and sinc castings or the write telem and polish brass or other metals the best and castices of anything yet offered. No pay if not so. For all and the castings of the write telem and polish brass or other metals the best and castices of anything yet offered. No pay if not so. For all and the castings of the write telem and polish brass or other metals the best and castices of anything yet offered. No pay if not so. For all the castings of the part of

BRICK & FARNHAM,

KENNEBEC, 18.-At a Court of Probate, beld at FRESH TAMARINDS, just received and for sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Order Deceased for allowance:

AUGUSTA FLOUR MILL.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT of this establishment is now ready to be put in operation. Every description of Grain will be manufactured for the usual rates of toil.

A CORN CRACKER, for the purpose of grinding the Corn and Cob together, will be put in operation in a few days.

J. D. EMERY.

CLAZIER'S DIAMONDS.—S. PAGE & CO, have a few superior Diamonds for cutting glass, which will be sold much lower than usual.

Rockingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

THIS office continues to insure dwelling houses, barns, a stores, and other buildings; also merchandize and personal property generally, at the usual rates. The amount of Premium Notes, constituting the capital of the company, exceeds \$4.00,000.

No property considered \*\*azardous\* is now insured by the Office, and as more than \$3000 is now taken in any one risk. By order of the Directors.

JOS. P. DILLINGHAM, Agent.

Augusta, Feb. 20, 1846.

ACCOUNT DATE OF THE PROPERTY IN THE BURNING AND ATTOOMS.

APPLICATION AND ATTOONS.

AREA COUNTY BY THE PROPERTY IN THE PROPERT

And Photographer's Furnishing Depot.

A WARDED the gold and silver medals, four first preminums, and two highest honors, at the National, the
Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania exhibitions, respectively, for the most aplendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to the
weather. Instruction given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on
hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut
st; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover sts; Baltimore, 205
Baltimore st; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut
and 176 Main st; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127
Vicille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church st.

COACH and Furniture COPAL VARNISH, of very superior quality. It was made to our order by one of the best manufacturers in New England, for sale by COFREN & BLATCHFORD. Vegetable Jaundice Elixir.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE at all scasons of the year, but especially in the Spring; removing the Jamelice or Billious complaints, caused by audden changes of the wenther—it operates as a mild cathartic, cleaneing the stomach and bowels, promoting digestion and restoring lost appetite, soon producing a healthy action of the whole system. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by 7. E. LADD, Apothecary, Water St., Augusta. SOMETHING NEW! NO HUMBUG

D. B. Bartlett, Concord, N. H., Manufacturer.
THE subscriber has for sale from the above establishment, McIodeom of 4 Octaves of ansurpassed rickness of tone and workmanship, with round and Piano Forte keys, suitable for small Choirts, Churches &c.
REUBEN PARTRIDGE, Manufacturer's Agent.
Augusta, Feb. 2, 1847.

MINERAL SPRING.

THE proprietors of "Togus Missers! Spring." Hellow
Me., now have the eatisfaction to be able to say that
attensive enlargements and repairs of their balldings, with
they prejected last fall, and then amounced to the publi
be made for accommodation of visitors, are so advanced a
afford ample and convenient accommodation to a large n
ber of persons, either as transient or permanent boarde.

One large house has been put up and finished through
and is now being furnished entirely with new furnitu
good and commodious stable has been built and the old
mutch improved by furnishing and alterations, together v
another new house 41 test long, with double tier of slee
rooms which has been erected, and is now in finishing
greas, and will be completed early in the spring.

UNION LINE.

Augusta, Hallowell and Beston Packets,
To sail every Saturday from Smith's wherf, Augusta, and Twharf, Boston.
Schr. Somerset, B. L. Hinnery, Master.

"WATERVILLE, Was, Reno, Jr., "

"HARRIET ANN, WN. R. HEATH, "

CONSUL, A. L. Gove, "

These vessels are of the first clare, and commanded by men who are good pilots, and experienced in the trade. The Masters pledge themselves to be atteintive to their business, and to sail with promptness and dispatch. Using their utmost efforts to please shippers, they sak a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public.

The above vessels will take steam up and down the river when necessary.

They will commence running as soon as the ice leaves the river. The Somerset is now in Boston, ready to take freights to come into the river as soon as the ice is out.

Refers to Messrs, G. C. Child, T. W. & H. R. Shutth, S. LEONARD & Co., BUTLER & SAFFORD, Augusta; John O. Page, Hallowell.

Augusta, March 1, 1847.

HAVILAND & TUTTLE'S

WATER WHEEL.

THE subscribers have lately received a patent for their highly approved Water Wheel, and are prepared to receive orders for the various sizes required for manufac turing purposes. This wheel, which is constructed for the best application of water, will run equally well under water, and from its simplicity will be found to be the most term and from its simplicity will be found to be the most valuable whoch in use. It is not subject to the inconvinciences incident to many other wheels, with ice, but may be used at all seasons of the year. By means of an attached regulator this wheel will so control the vent as to use to the best possible advantage, the amount of water, whether the quantity available be a spring freshed or a summer drought, and will operate precisely as well so if it was originally intended for the existing state of water while the wheel is in motion. It will be seen at once that this wheel possesses every requisite for a tide mill, or any mill situated on a stream which is irregular in its head or amount of water.

This wheel is rapidly finding favor with mill witchts and

casion to observe that some persons afflicted with hernia have suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating truses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some mouths of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

John C. Warners, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.—Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Poster of Bonton,

From Dr. Greene, Boston.—I have usent many persons to be fitted with trusses and abdominal supporters by Jaz. F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting thems, on this account I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. Gaberg, M. D.

Boston, April 37, 1846.—The undersigned in familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster to manufacture trusses, the various kinds of supporters and other apparatuse required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. Shith, Ed. Boston Medical Jour.
Boston, October, 1846.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the traveling community to the above House in Winthrop, formerly known as the "Temperance Hotel," and kept by D. Cara.—Said House will fully sustain its former reputation for Temperance, and it is confidently hoped that its character in every respect will be such as to merit a liberal since of the public patronage.

Winthrop, Feb. 22, 1847.

Wonderful Curiosity—American Oil.

Tills Oil, is obtained from a natural well, in Burkaville,
Ky. It is Nature's own remedy, follow Nature and he
wise in time, all ye that suffer from sickness and pain. It
is excellent for Rheumatism, Scalda, Colic, Piles, Phthisic,
Deafaces, Sprains, Salt Rheum, and all Impurities of the
Blood. Pamphlets gratis. The peculiar amell to some is
pleasant, but it is indescribable. Only agents for Augusta
are COFREN & BLATCHFORD, at No. 9, Bridge's
Block, Water-street.

DODGE'S VERBENIAN CANDY. This elegant concity is for sale at COTREN & BLATCHFORD's Divige
After The candy is an excellent expectorant, and contains a small quantity of Lobelia. Dealers supplied at preprieter's prices.

ALL READY AND FOR SALE AT my Shop on Commercial street back of the Granito A Bank, New and Second-hand LIGHT WAGONS. Also a large number of Horse Carta and Cort Wheels, Double Horse and Light Wagon Wheels, all made of good stock, and put together as well as usual. Repairing dome with neatness and dispatch. My alsocre thanks for all past theore. Gentlemen please call.

Augusta, March, 1847.

THE CHEAPEST FOOD IN USE, for Horses, Cattle and Hogs.

THE subscriber having set up one of Pitts' Corn and Cob Mackines, at his Grint Mill in Augusta, is now ready to make corn and cob mas in any quantity, with the greatest dispatch. The public are invited to try this field; those having done so, stating it to be one third cheaper than clear corn meal.

Augusta, Dec. 15, 1846

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Highly Important to the Farmers of Maine Bommer's Method of Making Manure,

Bommer's Method of Making Manure,

THIS method having been used for several years in this
and other States, its practical utility and great value
to every cultivator of the soil is fully established. Hubdreds of testimonials of latelligent farmers who have used
this method with smyle success, can be prosured, who have
proved by its effects on their crops, that manure made by
this process is superior to the best barn manure. That it
can be made in a few days, of any carthy or vagetable substance—that the cost of the ingredients which it will be
necessary to purchase will not exceed \$5 cents per cord;
and that one cord made by the Bommer process is worth
at least two cords of compost made in the usual way. The
method is divided into two parts. The first part contains
the process in all its simplicity. The second part—applemations and analytical developments of the method. Solutions of manure—questions of the highest importance to
the farmer.

An individual right, with one copy of the method, is \$4.
Town and County rights—in proportion to their size, papvisiton, or agricultural importance. Rights for Counties
that now remain smootle, will be disposed of on terms that
cannot fail to make it a profitable investment for the puychaser.

All orders for individual, town, or canney rights, directed
to the subscriber, shall receive prompt attention.

Brunswick, Jen. 7, 1847.

Baker's Broma.

FOR sale by E. PAGE & CO.—BROMA is a combina-tion of the Cocoa Nur with other ingredicuts, inne-cent, strengthening and agreeable, both to invalids, and to persons in health. It is sighly recommended by Dr. Wat-ren and other cominent Physicians of Boston, as being vary useful to invalids, and to persons resovering from disease, and also good nourishment for children.

THE subscriber has been appointed agent of the life
yoke Mutual Fire Insurance Compony, t
lem, Mass, and is prepared to receive applications at a
office.

BENJAMIN A. G. FULLER.
Augusta, January 1, 1816.

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March 3.

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O additional teport. The dollars for r the navy, , by individ-

for transpor-etween New a and Cha-ENTS OF IN-

Clark, in Sunday

Toll, toll, toll,
Thou bell by billows swung, And night and day thy warning words Repeat with mournful tongue!

Toll for the queenly bont Wrecked on you rocky shore. She rides the surge no more! Toll for the master bold, The high-soul'd and the brave, Who rul'd her like a thing of life

Toll for the hardy crew, Sons of the storm and blast, Who long the tyrant Ocean dar'd, But it vanquished them at last!

Toll for the man of God. Rose calm above the stifled groat

How precious were those tones On that sad verge of life, Amid the flerce and freezing storm, And the mountain hillow's agrife Toll for the lover lost.

To the summon'd bridal train! Bright glows a picture on his breast, Beneath the unfathomed main— One from her casement gazeth

He cometh not pale maiden. Toff for the absent sire, Who to his home drew near. To bless a glad, expecting group, Fend wife and chikiren dear!

They heap the blazing hearth,

But a fearful guest is at the gate Toll for the loved and fair, The wheim'd beneath the tide, The broken harps around whose strings

The dull sea-monsters glide: Mother and nurshing sweet, Reft from the household throng, There's bitter weeping in the next

Where breath'd their soul of sons Toll for the hearts that bleed 'Neath misery's furrowing tre Toll for the hapless or; han left

Toll for the living, not the dead,

Toil, toil, toil,
O'er breeze and billow free, And with thy startling lore instruc-Each rover of the sea;

And bid him build his hopes of Lone Teacher of the deep!

## The Storn-Teller.

### THE STEP-MOTHER.

It was one fine summer evening about sunset, when a young man well mounted, rode through a small village. There was nothing striking in the circumstance, but the earnest manner in which he begged to be directed to the nearest inn, and a certain wildness in his appearance, were calculated to excite observation. "For God's sake," said he to a teamster who was driving a load of hay, "tell me where I can find a lodging for the night." "May be you have come a long way?" said

the man, stopping his oxen. "I am weary, and sick," replied the traveller, and repeated his request.

"Then you don't want to know which i the best inn, but which is the nearest?" said "I want a place where I can lodge," said

"But if you can have a better one by going a few rods further," said the man, "I sup-

pose you would not mind it?" "I see," said the stranger, "you have no intention of directing me;" and he again put

his horse forward. "Hallo there!" said the man calling after him, "you seem to be in a despert hurry.-

You had better put up at the Gold Ball." "What do you mean, Sam," said a lad who was lying on the top of the hay, and

now reached forward, "by sending him there when it is half a mile further: the Doctor's is a great deal nearer. If you go along,' continued he, addressing the traveller, straight forward till you come to a turn on your right hand, you will soon be at the tavern. You'll know it for sartin, because it has the sign of

The stranger, whose strength and patience were exhausted, again attempted to proceed. "You say," said he, "I must take the road on "I did not say no such thing," said the

man, "that road leads to the meeting house, and I take it, it is a tavern you want; you must go by that turning, and when you see another to your right, take that and it will be acause it's too dark, if you don't see the sign of the Mermaid."

votary of the muses.

aside of the door?

tea and a slice of toasted bread."

As he did not observe that she was present,

"I hope you are better, sir," said she in a

ed bread, a piece of butter nearly melted, and

table, the echo of the yellow painted floor

am quite ashamed to let them hang here—but

seemed to create a nervous excite knit his brow and looked wildly round.

my friends insist upon it."

ust, but he made no comment.

she deemed it necessary to accost him.

The traveller appeared satisfied with the direction, for he again put spurs to his horse, but his fatigue or indisposition had greatly in creased by this parley, and throwing the bridle upon the neck of the well broken steed, he requested one of the men, in a faint voice, to help him to dismount.

There is no mistaking real distress, and th

good-hearted teamster was quickly at his side, while the lad sprung from his elevated situation to assist him. Before they could disengage him from his horse, his strength totally failed, and they laid him senseless on a bank by the roadside.

A consultation now ensued of what wa best to be done with him, and spurred both by curiosity and good nature, they determined to lay him on the bay and convey him to the tavern. The horse was mounted by the lad, and the man, turning his oxen, slowly follow

It was really too dark to distinguish the Mermaid before the traveller arrived, but the lad had gone before and related the adven-

A new difficulty now occurred. The land lady declared she would not suffer him to be brought into the house, for she made no manner of doubt but he had the yellow fever, and

they would all catch it. The landlord, who acted in the double ca pacity of tavern-keeper and physician, or

quack doctor, now entered from an examina-tion of the horse. He had found him of pe ordinary quality, and his saddle and bridle. with the neat well secured portmantenu, bespoke the rider a man of some consequence Whether from the necessity of turning from the high road, or because mine host of the

Golden Ball presented better fare, it is difficult to say, but one thing was certain, that the Mermaid had of late been much neglected. The arrival of a guest was a rare oclost; the doctor decided that the best chamber should be made ready for the invalid, and Mrs. Don, the landlady, unwillingly set about it. On one thing they both agreed, that their only daughter, Almeria Saccharissa, should

cities, where it has once or twice appeared. He slightly nodded his head, but whether Often during the summer months, reports the nod meant yes or no, the young lady could prevail that this dreaded disease has begun its not determine.

"It is a delightful art," she continue ravages, and as it is presumed there is much "It is a delightful art," she continu pains taken to conceal it from the country "when wielded by the peucil of genius." people from the fear of losing their supplies, The stranger appeared to forget it was suspicion and terror are often falsely excited. proper to reply, and walked slowly out of the

This was the case at the present period, a room. few instances of sudden death at the metropolis, though unaccompanied by any malignant the breakfast-table," Almeria assured her symptoms, had given rise to exaggerated re- that the "new-comer was a stupid creature, ports of yellow fever. In vain the physicians and that he knew nothing of painting—but is gave the most solemn assurances of the health will try him with music," said she, "and see of the city; still it was whispered that people if he cannot be moved by a 'concord of sweet were thrown into their graves, at dead of sounds,' as Shakspeare says.''

night, without any funeral procession, any tolling of bells, any black crape or bombazeen, organ to the great elm-tree, for that way the all of which ceremonies, in the estimation of stranger had strolled. She, however, did not many people, greatly alleviate the horrors of enter into the arrangement; she looked sulky death. It was not wonderful, therefore, that and said it was not what she was hired forboth the landlord and landlady should have that there was nobody but her to put a hand hesitated about receiving an unknown travel- to any thing, and she could not stand it much ler, with every indication of disease. The longer, and they had better look out for other "hardness of the times" was the strongest help.

Argument in favor of the measure, and Mrs. Mrs. Don soothed the reluctant maiden

Don, the landlady, after taking the precaution and the hand-organ was removed to the elm of hanging camphor bags around the neck of tree by Betty, who carried it before her with every individual of the family, suffered the extended arms in a most ungracious manner, stranger to be brought in and laid on a decent and putting down her burthen, retreated.

bed. A few restoratives were administered, The seat was already occupied by the and as he had fainted from exhaustion he stranger-but he immediately arose and left soon opened his eyes. Dr. Don, who had no it to Almeria. hesitation in introducing himself in his minor | She was not discouraged that he had walk

capacity of physician, felt his pulse and in- ed on, as he must return the same way, and quired into his symptoms. The traveller dis- then she depended on soothing his soul, even covered evident signs of impatience, request- if it were a "savnge one." It was not many ed to be left alone, and said he wanted noth- minutes before she beheld him slowly return ing but rest. In the morning, the doctor again ing. But notwithstanding she turned the paid him a visit, and hinted at the fears of his crank in the most spirited manner, he passe wife, but the stranger assured him that he unheedingly by, and did not stop till he had had been travelling several days, and that his gained the sanctuary of his own chamber.

indisposition arose from fatigue, but as he felt It was evident that he labored under som still weak, he wished to remain where he malady of body or mind, no summons came was, till the next day. The landlord return- from his room, and he had not made his aped to the kitchen with this consoling state-ment, and entirely interrupted the account. The family began to feel a mixture of curithat Betty, the house-maid, was giving, that osity and good-natured anxiety which charac-"the sick man was as yellow as the egg she terizes the middling class in the United States, was cooking." Many conjectures were now who are often engaged about every body's hazarded with regard to the traveller's history business but their own. It was "though and destination. In the midst of them Alme- proper that the head of the family should ria entered. It was with no small degree of make some inquiries." Not choosing to risk pleasure, that she heard that the gentleman a refusal, he opened the door and entered the had no symptoms of the yellow fever, that he chamber. The stranger was seated at a table was a young man, and to remain till the next with his head resting on his folded arms, he day. She had a few weeks before returned started hastily up, and asked the landlord from a boarding-school, where she had been what he wanted. "I was afraid you might taught every elegant and polite accomplish- be sick," said the doctor kindly, "my wife ment. She considered herself mistress of said you had not eaten any thing since morn-

French, had a pretty turn for poetry, and would no doubt have excelled in music had "I have no appetite, I want nothing but to the doctor's finances allowed her a piano- be left alone." Then hastily rising and closforte; but this was beyond his means; all the ing the door, he said, "I must get more indulgent father could do, he had done; he strength before I can proceed on my journey, had procured her a small second hand barrelorgan, upon which the fair Almeria played to from disturbance?"

the astonishment of the few guests that stray- "Why, sir, as to the matter of that," said ed from the high road to the Mermaid. It the landlord, "you know my house is a tav-

had some advantages even over Clementi's pianos, it was portable, and her father tho't "I know it," replied he, "but it is distant t good wholesome exercise to turn the crank from the high road—in a word," he added of the organ. It is true that it was not so impatiently, "will you shelter me, or will you

classic in its form as might have been wished; not? speak, that I may be gone if you refuse." it resembled neither a lyre, a harp, nor a gui- The landlord was tempted by a feeling of tar, but might have been mistaken in its exte- pride to stand out for the popularity of his rior, for an old-fashioned coffee-mill. But to house, though he well knew the gentleman what purpose were all Almeria's accomplish-might remain for weeks his only guest, he ments? there were none to admire, and it was began by talking of the sacrifice he must with invigorated hope that she flung aside her make; but the stranger stopt him short, incamphor bag, to make preparations for the deed he evidently possessed a most uncomstranger, who had asked for breakfast. Per- fortable degree of irascibility, "I want only a haps it might be conjectured that these prep- direct answer, yes, or no." The landlord arations were to contribute to the comfort of shrunk back from the fiery eye of the young tended to display herself. Any body could and perhaps for the first time in his life, gave get a breakfast, but nobody but Almeria could a direct answer; it was "yes." "I will pay give the apartment that air of gentility, that you," said the stranger, "your own pricemight captivate the stranger's eye. No per- now leave me to my rest."

son that has resided in a small village, can be But rest did not seem adequate to removing ignorant of the tenacity with which light is the seeds of disease. On the morning of the cherished. The room destined to receive the second day, the young man was obliged to guest, presented two windows to the east and acknowledge himself too sick to rise. The two to the south; not a shutter, not even a village doctor was summoned, who propaper hanging was suffered to exclude the nounced his disorder a typhus fever. For ight luminary of day, as it pursued its gloious course from window to window, cast its death, and during that time, he was faithfully broad yellow beam on the breakfast-table, on the mourning pieces and landscapes painted willingly given her aid, but her parents posiby Almeria, and at last settled on a bright tin tively prohibited her entering the chambereflector, which from its various angles sent there might be infection, and this was the back multiplied rays. On a small table were treasure in which they had "garnered up their arranged various books, with some of them hearts." The sick man seldom spoke—reving open at passages that marked the ele-fused to tell his name, and when they entreatgant taste of the owner, whose name was ed that they might send to his friends, he im-

written, with many a flourish, on the title patiently and sternly replied, "I have none." Nor At length the violence of the disorder gave must the red morocco Album be forgotten, way-and he slowly recovered his strength. which contained many extravagant quotations Almeria, as she gazed upon his wasted form and sonnets in praise of its mistress, and still lost the feeling of coquetry, that a bad edupresented a blank leaf, to tempt some new cation had engendered, and strove to render Such was the preparation for the exhausthim many kind offices. It seemed as if he ed and weary traveller. He entered the room inquiries with more gentleness than at first.

with a slow and languid step and seated him-His mind opened to something like enjoy self at the breakfast table. "What will you ment when he first walked abroad and breath-please to have," said Betty, putting her head ed the pure air of heaven—it was momentary, "I want nothing," he replied, but a cup of abstraction. Again his brow was knit, and at times his hands were clenched, as if re-Betty withdrew; and Almeria finding the

volving some desperate purpose.

The landlord grew impatient to be rid of stranger did not accost her, ventured to lift up her eyes, which had been fixed on her him—an indefinable terror haunted his mind, book. The investigation was satisfactory. and he felt, though he knew not why, that He was evidently young, though his face was the stranger was a dangerous being. the stranger was a dangerous care-worn, he was pale and emaciated, his hair black and glossy. There was an appearant plack and glossy. There was an appearant plack and glossy. to the young man than her presence. every advance to conversation. But what produced the most effect on Almeria, was his

One morning the stranger passed by the window at which Almeria was sitting, and cont! she doated on a frock coat, and the genwood. She arose and followed him. As she approached, he looked back and seemed to wish to avoid her.

She begged him to stop-"I have some soft, lisping tone.

The sound of her voice startled him, he something to show you." He looked at her The sound or ner voice started something to show you.

something to show you.

with apparent dismay—"Are they here?" said

he, "have they arrived?" consisted of tea, brown sugar, a slice of toast-meria, and she put a newspaper into his hand, a saucer of deep dun-colored preserves.

Nothing could be less inviting to an invalid sand dollars reward was offered to any one. than this repast, but it formed an epicurean who would secure and deliver into custody treat to hosts of flies that rioted on the pre- young man who had escaped from confin serves, the sugar, and even the butter. "Is there no way of excluding the sun?" said the gentleman, casting a despairing look at the mo doubt but the stranger was the young man designated. He read the advertisement—and "I am sorry we havn't no blinds," said Al- it seemed as if a sudden phrenzy took por meria, "but the sun only lays in the room in session of his mind-he stamped upon the the morning, by afternoon it is gone."

The stranger drank his tea without replying—but when he moved his chair from the you must go with me. Who has seen this paper?" said he with vehemence. "No one but me," said Almeria, "let me go back to the house, I will tell no one." "I dare not "Don't look at those paintings," said Altrust you," he replied, "I shall be seized, immeria, who had mistaken his movement. "I prisoned—you must go with me,"

"For God's sake," said Almeria, "let me Probably the stranger thought the feeling go." But he still grasped her fiercely by the "Do you paint, sir?" said Almeria, after a gles of the night-mare, and she could utter no

into the thicket, and was immediately out of silent sorrow, if not from open opposition

Once or twice she arose in the night, and There have been martyrs in the cause of dered and guessed; the landlord was sure he the martyr's crown. would return for his horse and portmanteau.

thing but the petulant reveries of Almeria, son advanced in years she saw in the fair and the constant and untired conjectures of promise of his youth future happiness and the other members of the family.

coming down the green lane that led to the the sight-all was bustle, and even Betty's discontented face brightened at the uncommon spectacle. Almeria's heart beat high-she fully believed that the stranger, the carriage and herself, were intimately connected. It to receive the contents, whatever they were. A gentleman rather advanced in years, alighted from it. "Are you," said he, "the master purpose never fails to impart, that she could

you a different story."

should endeavor to make a secret of what longed to press him to her heart, that she alcan be none to you. A few weeks since, a ready felt the tenderness of a parent, "and young man resided here—it is to settle his well I may," she added, "for my son was lost

accounts I come." "Tell me," said Almeria, with a theatrical tone, "what has become of him? has no accident befallen him?" "Happily none," replied the gentleman, "he was recognised, and is now in a place of security."

"In prison!" said Almeria, "tell me where, that I may fly to him."

"Impossible," said the gentleman, "you can do him no good—he is carefully guarded." "He said he was friendless," said Almeria, "but I feel that my fate and his must henceforth be connected.'

ment. "It is not possible," said he, "my son tion with something like the romantic feeling could have been weeks in your family, and of youth. She was planning for the comfort you not have discovered his situation. Alas, of his son when he should return. The you not have discovered his situation. Alas, young lady, I wish you a far happier fate, it was adjoining her's: this arrangement house. This was indeed wonderful, for it no The Great Medicine of the Day My son, a few weeks since, escaped from confinement, he is a lunatic!" An expression would enable her to watch over his sleeping longer bore any index of a tavern. The Merhe arese and walked the room.

my unhappy boy-it was from himself, for on sympathy cannot touch, and though the sound many subjects he is rational, that I learnt the may be mournful and low, still it is music!" particulars of his residence here, his sickness, and your kind attentions."

Notwithstanding the landlord and his daughter expressed much curiosity, and felt more than they expressed, the gentleman evaded all particular information. He told them his name was De Vaux, which was some satisfaction, as they had not been able to ascertain this point from the young man. Though he was not as communicative as they desired, his pecuniary recompense was perfectly agreeable to the doctor's feelings, and when he took her heart was melted, and she embraced him leave, the landlord gave him a cordial invita-

of insanity, that De Vaux should have ex- aloud. The young man stood gasping; it was only on one subject that he was decided-

From childhood he had discovered an irritable and sensitive cast of mind; this temperament had been increased by a studious and sedentary life. His father, who saw in his close application, the promise of future great-ness, urged him forward with injudicious zeal, sometimes exciting him by praise, and at others depressing him by censure. For many years he was blest with the fostering, patient, ender care of a mother, and when chilled by rest in peace, her influence was like the dew and struggling for breath, he felt that without her, life would be joyless. And to him it proved so; when she breathed her last, he proved so; when she breathed her last, he became more allied to the dead than the living.

Probably the absence of his intended victim soothed the delirium of his mind—he grev dreamed of her, and awoke with the persua-sion that she was present. There was prob-He spent hours by the side of her grave-he sion that she was present. There was probably something of insanity in this state of feeling—but his father had never understood manner, that the old domestic who had remained to take care of the house, willingly his character, and was ignorant of the workings of his mind. He saw that he was eccentric, but he had always supposed that eccentricity belonged to genius; and he was not surprised that his son should deviate from the beaten path. It was not till be saw his health failing that he experienced any parental solicitude; he then consulted the most skillful physicians, they at once perceived that the mind was the seat of the disease, and recomthe Mermaid. Such was the melancholy exmended a sea-voyage and change of scene.

The father was readily reconciled to this measure, as he felt that he could more easily

the Mermaid. Such was the defaultion of this adventure—the sequel, however, remains to be told.

De Vaux was again restored to his place. measure, as he felt that he could more easily reveal by writing than personal communication, a secret which for some weeks had trembled on his tongue. He was on the eve of marrying again, and an indescribable and indefinite fear of the effect it might produce upon the bewildered imagination of his son, had induced him most injudiciously, to keep him entirely ignorant of his intentions. He was aware that though sufficient time had elapsed since the death of his wife, to satisfy the decent requirements of society, her son still dwelt on her image with all the fervor of filial affection—that he clung to her memory

ght.

Perhaps he might have been willing to face
Almeria's strength and spirits returned, any obstacle of this kind, for his ideas on the when she found herself released, and joining subject of parental authority were absolute; Betty, who had been calling her, she hastened but another powerful motive operated on his

advertisement, or the circumstance that fol- band in a few years died a bankrupt, and left owed, but wait for what would further ensue. her with an infant sou to struggle through life.

looked out of her window, casting impatient religion, that have sung the song of victory glances on the landscape around. The moon while the flames curled around them; there was bright, and enabled her to see every object—often the dark shadows cast on the country, who have fearlessly rushed on to ground, deceived her, but they were still and battle and death; but there is no image more mmovable, and she was obliged to acknowl- affecting than that of a patient widowed mothedge to herself, that they were likely to re- er, devoting her days and nights to her helpmain so. In the mean time her parents won- less children, and suffering martyrdom without Such was now the lot of this lady, but she

Day after day passed, unmarked by any met it with cheerfulness and serenity. As her About a fortnight after the disappearance ized—by a sudden and unexpected death, she honor; but this promise was never to be realof the stranger, an elegant equipage was seen was deprived of her joy and solace. Many mermaid. Nothing could be more rare than Time had changed her anguish into resignation, yet when she consented to become the wife of the father, the thought of the son was present to her mind. She had never seen him. but every proof she had heard of his devotion stopped at the door; the landlord stood ready to the memory of his mother drew tears from her eyes. She felt that confidence, which a virtuous

of the house?"

"Why, so they say," returned the landlord jocosely, "but perhaps my wife would tell you a different storm. The gentleman did not appear inclined to up the broken heart. It was natural that she joke; he looked sad and solemn, and followed should express this enthusiasm, and she learnt the doctor with a stately air to the little parlor, with keen disappointment that he was to sail immediately for a milder climate. Just where Almeria was sitting.

"I have business with you," said he, addressing the father, but turning his eye upon place. His father immediately wrote to him the daughter. The young lady, however, pression of parental affection; his step-mother "I know not," said he after a pause, "why too wrote, and told him how earnestly she

> and he is found." De Vaux received the packet at a small sea-port at which the captain's orders had made it necessary for him to stop. When he had read the letters he did not com their contents; probably he felt that there was no one that could sympathize in his emotions -but he determined to quit the vessel he was in and take passage home. Both winds and

waves were propitious to the restless and agitated state of his mind. It was twilight when he arrived at his fa ther's house. The bridegroom was sitting The gentleman looked at her with astonish- with his bride, and listening to her conversader," said she, "is a mind diseased, what can "I thank you," said he at length, assuming administer to it like affection; there are no more composure, "for all your kindness to chords of the heart," continued she. "that

A footstep was heard in the entry, it vibrated on the father's ear, he rushed to the door and beheld his son.

"And what has brought you back so soon my child?" said he as he embraced him. De Vaux looked wildly at him. "My mother!" he exclaimed in a hurried tone.

"I will conduct you to her," said his father 'she is gentle and good, you cannot help lov-He led the way, and his son followed; the

lady received him with more than kindness: with a tenderness nearly allied to that emotion to call again whenever he came that way. tion, with which a mother welcomes her first It might seem incredible to those who have born. Perhaps she thought of her own son, never been conversant with the different forms her "beautiful, her brave," for she sobbed hibited so few signs of mental derangement, was too dark to distinguish his features; at during his residence at the Mermaid. But it length he exclaimed, "it is hard, but so much the more worthy the sacrifice," and rushing towards her, he drew a dagger from his bosom and aimed it at her heart. His father had watched his movements with dreadful anxiety, and arrested his arm just as the blow

It would be painful to describe the paroxysm that seized him at his defeated project. It was in the ravings of madness, that he revealed the solemn vow he had made, to sacrifice this woman to the memory of his his father's sternness, or exasperated by his There was but one resource for the unhappy being on whose lap he could lay his head and father, and this was to place him in an asylum for lunatics. Twice he had attempted of heaven, fertilizing and enriching his heart with every generally emotion. Her health but the last attempt had been successful, with every generous emotion. Her health was delicate, and she was often threatened with pulmonary complaints. When these became seated and her son markd the hectic flush of her cheek, when he saw her laboring and struggling for breath, he felt that without

furnished him with means to escape, He provided for him a horse and portmanteau, and the young gentleman left home with the idea of escaping from confinement, and a vague expectation of meeting the innocent victim that he had sworn to sacrifice to his

sound. At that moment a voice was heard, with the freshness of early grief, and that his intervals of reason had shown the original and letting go his hold of Almeria, he darted purpose would have much to encounter from excellence of his mind and the goodness of his excellence of his mind and the goodness of his heart—all felt it a privilege to administer to his wants, but one of the matrons particularly devoted herself to his service. She seldom left his room, but patiently sat by his bed-side particularly successful to his room, but patiently sat by his bed-side particularly successful to his room, but patiently sat by his bed-side particularly successful to his room, but patiently sat by his bed-side particularly successful to his room, but patiently sat by his bed-side particularly successful to his room, but patiently sat by his bed-side particularly successful to his room, but patiently sat by his bed-side particularly successful to his room, but patiently sat by his bed-side particularly successful to his room, but patiently sat by his bed-side particularly successful to his room, but patiently sat by his bed-side particularly sat by his bed-side particularly successful to his room, but patiently sat by his bed-side particularly s when she found herself released, and joining betty, who had been calling her, she hastened to the inn. As her mind was not susceptible of very deep impressions, the terror which had agitated it began to lessen, as soon as she was safe in her father's house. She thought of the stranger and his frock coat, of his attempt to carry her off, till she almost wished he had accomplished his purpose. But he had accomplished his purpose. But he had accomplished his purpose. But he add accomplished his purpose. But he had selected was to enter his family an unwelcome guest.

She had married, when young, the husband of her choice, and the first years of her wedded life almost realized a lover's dream. She was too sensitive and generous to enter his family an unwelcome guest.

She had married his burning forehead and actions. When his respiration of his disorder, and making her report to the physicians. Night after night she watched by him with unwearied vigilance, bathed and mercy, to speak of the God who could restore, of the Saviour whose touch was KENNEBEC, -At a Court of Probate, held of

> few moments, he was restless and impafew moments, he was restless and impa-tient, and discovered more of mental malady than at any other time; and once when she returned, he took her hand and said with a smile, "no it cannot be she, for this is flesh they habitually were, ventured to encourage A true copy Attest F. Davis, Escate. the anxious father. They predicted that To the Honorable W. Emmons, Judge of the Court, with confirmed health, his reason would be restored. One fearful trial bowever, was yet The Petition and Representation of Salmon Richards The Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.
>
> The Petition and Representation of Salmon Richards The Petition and Representation of Salmon Richards The Probate within and for the County of Kennebec. The rettion and Representation of Salmon Richards to be made, they trembled to mention his step-mother. It was the rock on which his renson had been so frightfully wrocked—perhaps new paroxysms might seize him. His father, and even the physicians, thought it best to defer the subject; his nurse, who had watched every alternation of his mind, tho't otherwise: she considered his present season of debility as favorable for the experiment.
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> The rettion and Representation of Salmon Richards A Mallact. Lovina, Converse D., Laura Almon Richards Mallact. Lovina, Converse D., Laura Almon Richards A Mallact. Lovina, Converse D., Laura Almon Richards Richards Mallact. Lovina, Converse D., Laura Almon Richards Ric During one of her night-watchings, as she COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS At a Court of supported him in her arms, De Vaux said in Probate, held at Augusta on the last Monday of Febru supported him in her arms, De Vaux said in a faint voice, "They tell me I shall soon be well enough to go to my father's house. I understand their meaning, and I bless God that my reason is returning. I can look back and mark the progress of my disease. How lonely and desolate I felt when my mother died; the whole world was a blank, it seemed to me as if I was cast on a desolate island.
>
> ATTEST—F. Davis, Register.
>
> ATTEST—F. Davis, Register. And then," he continued, "a letter came from my father and informed me"—He stopt short and seemed to be engaged in mental prayer. His nurse pressed him to her heart, and wiped the dew from his pale forehead. "I am afraid," said he, "this desolation will return when I quit you, my kindest and best friend. I have been most happy of late, and now," continued he, casting his eyes upon her, beaming with recovered intellect, "at this moment I feel as if I were again resting in the arms of my mother."
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> Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.
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> Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.
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> Administrator on the estate of Summe C. Moutro, late of Wayne, in the county of Kennebec.
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> Administrator on the estate of summe constant of add daministrator, in not sufficient to pay the just deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator, in not sufficient to pay the just housand dollars. That the said Administrator therefore the said Administrator to the sum of hur thousand dollars. That the said Administrator therefore the said Administrator to the sum of hur thousand dollars. That the said Administrator therefore the said Administrator to the sum of hur thousand dollars. That the said Administrator therefore the said Administrator to the sum of hur thousand dollars. That the said Administrator therefore the said Administrator to the suid Administrator the real administrator to the sum of summer the said Administrator to the sum of the said Administrator the real administrator the said Administrator the real administrator the said Administrator the sum of the said Administrator the sum of the said Administrator to the sum of the said Administrator the said Administrator the said Administrator the said Administrator the said Adminis from my father and informed me"-He stopt She pressed her lips to to his forehead and COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, and a Court of

She pressed her lips to to his forehead and said in low accents, "It is true, my child, you are encircled by the arms of your mother!"

Your second mother!"

The truth flashed upon his mind as if written with a sun-beam from the Almighty. The being who had become so entwined about his very soul, from whom it was a second death to part, was his readed step-mother!

Attest—F. Davis, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest—F. Davis, Register. dreaded step-mother!

place, Almeria Saccharissa Don was sitting NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Arher little parlor, still indulging the romanin her little parlor, still indulging the romantic reveries of youth, though time had laid his hand upon her face with so ungentle a grasp, as to leave the print of his fingers, when for the second time in her life, she beheld an elegant equipage approaching the lowed its example. The carriage stopt at the door, a gentleman stepped from it, and handed out a fine elderly looking lady and two healths because of the latest the latest late two healthy blooming children. It was somewhat difficult to make Almeria recognize the pale, emaciated stranger, who had called Feb. 1. Sm5

INDIAN DYSPEPTIC BITTERS. This valuable med time is for sale by COFREN & BLATCHFORD, Feb. 1. 2m5 pale, emaciated stranger, who had called forth so much romantic emotion many years before, in the healthy and animated being who stood before her. It was indeed himself, with his step-mother and two eldest children, his wife was detained at home by her infant.

The landlord, or rather the doctor, (for he preferred this title,) expressed much cordial satisfaction at seeing him, and inquired after

ALL the various popular medicines of the day are (or sale by US, among which may be found Wister's Balsam, Sears' Syrup Liverwort, Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, &c. &c.

COFREN & BLATCHFORD,

Feb. 1. 2m5 No. 9, Bridge's Block, Augusta his father. The inquiry threw a transient gloom over the taces of mother and son. He and gone to his long home, with the happy DR. TOWNSEND'S Compound Extract of Saraquers consciousness that the two beings nearest to him, would be the joy and comfort of each by dozen or single bottle, at the proprietor's prices, by dozen or single bottle, at the proprietor's prices, by LADD consciousness that the two beings nearest to

De Vaux had a perfect recollection of the kindness he experienced at the Mermaid, and he hinted to Almeria that he should be most happy to make her a present of a wedding suit—on this "hint she spake," and informed him with downcast looks, of what he had in market, for sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOME. suit-on this "hint she spake," and informed previously ascertained, that she was the next week to become mistress of the Golden Ball, Dr. THOMPSON'S EYE WATER, for sale by J. P. LADD, Druggist, corner Water St. and Market Sq. as the master had six months before buried

her own fancy, slipping into her hand a little bead purse, which he knew from former recollection, was precisely to her taste; on one side of it was written "l'amitie," and on the other "l'amour." Then wishing her all happiness, and regretting that he had not time to write an epithalamium in her album, (which still lay on the little table,) he once more quitted the Mermaid, accompanied by his children and beloved step-mother.

HALLOWELL & BOSTON

REMOVAL.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Peb. 1. 5-2m COPREN & BLATCHFORD.

health.

It appeared as if he had formed some association between his kind nurse and lamented mother. When the nurse was absent but a side county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said decount for allow

To the Honorable W. Emmons, Judge of the Court of

maid had been suffered to swing on one hinge till it fell to the ground, and the decaying post on which it was suspended, soon followed its example. The carriage stopt at

DEALERS Supplied on the Proprietor's lowest terms, by his Agents for Augusts,
Feb. 1. 2m5 COFREN & BLATCHFORD. TO THE AFFLICTED.

NO. 1 & 2, MACKEREL, in Bbin. and half do. for sa

CUPERIOR BLACK WRITING INK, for sale by the New York and Saugerties White Lead.

DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING. 12 des. of Day & Martin's celebrated Blacking, for sale low by Fcb. 9, 1847. 6 J. E. LADD. not positively affirm, as De Vaux left it to 25 M GENUINE SPANISH CIGARS, various brand



NOTICE. TMIS certifies that I have given to my son, Cyaus Ban and, his time to act and trade for himself during his minority—that I shall claim none of his carnings her pay any debts of his contracting from this date.

CHARLES BENNER.

THE MAINE FARMER.

BY RUSSELL BATON, EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

TERMS.—One dollar and seventy-five cents per authum paid in selvance; two dollars, if paid within the year we dollars and fifty cents, if payment is delayed beyond

JOSEPH S. PAGE, TRAVELLING AGENT.

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